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PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,523—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1895.

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CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER,
8 oz. 6d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.

This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4199	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1895

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "AZAMOR," 3,085 Tons, Captain NICHOLLS, will SAIL on or about the 2nd Nov. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
CITY OF EDINBURGH.	3,230	Wm. Frame.	About 6th Nov.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

Apply to
FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay 26th October, 1895.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex S. S. "AJMIR," wrecked off Satpattee, are hereby informed that all the CARGO that could be RECOVERED from the wreck has been brought down to Bombay and is lying at the Carnac Bunder. The owners of such CARGO are, therefore, requested to sign the average bonds at the Office of the undersigned at Elphinstone Circle, and take DELIVERY of the CARGO without delay, otherwise they will be held responsible for all Godown Rent, Hamallage, &c., incurred in respect thereof.

હાજી કાસમ જુસબ,
(i. e. HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.
Bombay, [illegible] October, 1895.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, about the 7th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 2nd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ADEN AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 9th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"It is 75 years ago" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

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1896
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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

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All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

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For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

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AUSTRIAN STRIPED WOOL BLANKETS, sold singly.
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REAL AUSTRIAN BLANKETS, very soft finish; sold singly: 60 by 80 ins., Rs. 14-8 and 18-8 each; 70 by 90 ins., Rs. 25-8 each.

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COTTON BLANKETS, with pretty striped borders, of the purest finished cotton, very thick but soft quality; this blanket is very suitable for Indian use, being light in weight, yet containing warmth.
Plain White with border, 55 by 78½ inches, Rs. 4-12 each.
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48 by 68 inches, Rs. 6- 0 per pair; 66 by 86 inches, Rs. 11 per pair.
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Our Imports for the coming Season will be the finest we have ever offered, for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone and durability.

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IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
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AND IN WAR,
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION,
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.

THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
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MARCKS & Co., Ld., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

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AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

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Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that, under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification No. 7601, dated 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the whole length of the covered-in portion of the BALLARD PIER will be reserved for the Police Authorities to enable them to keep order, on the occasion of the embarking and disembarking of Passengers by outgoing and incoming English Mails.

H. G. GELL,
Actg. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st November, 1895.

ERRATUM.

BOMBAY (FIRST EXTRA) MEETING 1895.
NOVEMBER 16TH AND 23RD.

THE FAREWELL CUP, Third Race, First Day.
After the Words "Weight 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs." Add Weight for Inches.

TOM. LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

31st Oct., 1895.

NOW READY.

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A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (BYCULLA), BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 11th November, 1895.

Printed Form showing the Time-Table and other information can be obtained on application by Letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY (FIRST EXTRA) MEETING.—1895.

OWING to the Course not being FIT the Races advertised for the 9th and 16th November, will now take place on the 16th and 23rd November.

The Entries for the First Day will close on Wednesday, the 13th November, and for the Second Day on Wednesday, the 20th November.

TOM. LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

28th October, 1895.

[redacted]RATTA RAILWAY.
[redacted]G MINERAL OIL.

[redacted]ed and will be received [redacted]95, for the SUPPLY of MINE-[redacted]poses required during the year [redacted] on printed forms of Tenderer's [redacted]tained from the Storekeeper, [redacted] and conditions under which the[redacted]hed to each form of Tenderer's [redacted]ation required can be obtained [redacted] to the Agent, S. M. Railway, [redacted] superscribed "Tenders for [redacted]self to accept the lowest or any [redacted]

[redacted]DOCH, MAJOR, R.E., Agent.

[redacted] October, 1895.

N[redacted]by given that Messrs. [redacted]GHASWALLA and NUSSERW[redacted]ASWALLA have Contracted to sell [redacted]operty. Any person having any clai[redacted]perty or any part thereof by way of [redacted]arge, gift, bequest sale, lease or other[redacted]y required to make the same known [redacted]signed at their Office, No. 57, Esplanad[redacted]urteen days from the date hereof, [redacted]be completed without any regard to [redacted]e same will be considered as waived.

All that [redacted] or ground together with the messuage, [redacted]g-house standing thereon, lying and [redacted] the Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 98 and 102, New Nos. 4935 and 4940, Old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and New Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ardesir Wadia, on or towards the West by the Meadow Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Shunkersett and partly by the property of the Catholic Church and on or towards the South by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1103, and Street Nos. 51 and 53, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Ellmore and Co. and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bomanjee Eduljee and Nusserwanjee Eduljee Ghaswalla.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1895.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

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3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

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M. TOSHIMA,
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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 =£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 =£1,600,000

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Reserve Fund..$ 55,00,000
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*Signature*________________

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
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Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Presidency Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	l s.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,475
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Oriental Bank Co., Ld., New	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	189
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	168,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	80,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,300
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	576

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Albert Ginning Co	100	600	all	18 pr. ct.	456
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co.Ld.	250	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Brouf's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	201	...	dvd Rs	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,080
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co. Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	3	480
Mahuva Press Co. Ld	800	200	all	pr. ct.	250
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	500	500	5	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½ xd
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	350
Mummer M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	480xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	88
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	80	650
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil 16	90 200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	27	200	all	12	210
Vetkari	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,050xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	610 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	671	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	800xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,530
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.40	690
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	800	500	35	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,800	700	...	dvdRs15	705
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	470
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	535
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,235
ImperialCotton	930	500	500	dvdRs.30	470
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	580
Jaffer Alli	600	500	600	Nil	225
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	190
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,080 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	875
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30	740
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Kastao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1000
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	3,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,300
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165 xd
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,270
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550
Oriental	8,725	625	625	Rs 22½	460
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	382½
Sun Mills, Lc	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	dvdRs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vanishunker Lukhmidhunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	36	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	130
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	300	5,725
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	80	1,080
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	11	217
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	3,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	252
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,000	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	82
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	105
Port Canning Co	16,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	113
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	27½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 17-9
Mexican Dollars	" nom.
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" 14-4
Par Silver	" 96-12
Gold Leaf	" 28
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	" 27-12·6
Bar Australian	" 27-12·6
Bar Bombay	" 27-12·6
Bar Pekin	" 27-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	108¼
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893	105
Municipal 5 per cent, Debenture Loans	120 & 134
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	110½

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Do do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 31-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	146½
Do.	6 Do. do.	147
Calcutta	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	60 days	99 9-16
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	60 days	do.
China	30 days	do. 190

An estimate for Rs. 31,257, for the suspension bridge at Manipur, has been sanctioned, and the expenditure will be charged to Imperial Civil Works in Upper Burma for the year 1895.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English mails of the 18th ultimo, expected to arrive at 2 p.m.

Landing of the Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India, Apollo Bunder.

Ladies' Concert, B. V. A. Club, 9 p.m.

Moonlight Band at the Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

Concert for the People, Wesleyan School Rooms, Colaba Causeway, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

P. and O. s. s. Shannon (extra), from London, expected to arrive at daylight.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Drachenfels left the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Imperatrix yesterday.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will not play, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—During the month of October last the daily average attendance was 214, the number of admissions, 2,431, and prevailing diseases, fevers.

Police Notice.—As announced in our advertisement columns, the whole length of the covered-in portion of the Ballard Pier will be reserved for the police authorities to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the embarking and disembarking of passengers by the out-going and in-coming English mails.

Wesleyans' Concerts for the People.—The third concert of the series is to be given to-night (Saturday), at 8-30. There is a good programme, consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, duets, quartettes, and solos. The admission is only four annas and the music is of good tone throughout. We hope that this concert will be well patronized, as it should be.

G. I. P. R. Volunteers.—The magnificent silver Challenge Cup, made by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., jewellers, which was for view in their show-rooms, was handed over to F Company G. I. P. R. Vols., Bhusawal, who put on a splendid score for the same. The team along with their commanding officer was successfully photographed by Mr. Fred DeLair, of Bombay, who was asked to come up for the occasion.

Moonlight Band.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 9 o'clock :—

March	D'Aerschot a Montaigue	Turine.
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote.
Overture	Si J'Etais Roi	Adam.
Selection	Romeo e Giulietta	Gounod.
Ward's Lullaby		Arr Henderson.
Reminiscences of Scotland		Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Seriously Injured by a Fall.—Sarab, a Mahomedan girl, aged fifteen years, residing with her parents at Jackeria Street, was, on Thursday last, standing on the staircase, leaning over the railings, when she accidentally lost her balance and fell into the verandah, a distance of about ten feet, sustaining a fracture to the right wrist bone and injuring her head. The girl was removed to the J. J. Hospital, whence after treatment she was taken home by the parents.

The Wadia Fire Temple.—Yesterday being the sixty-sixth anniversary of the inauguration of Seth Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, Girgaum Road, a grand *jussun* ceremony was performed in the presence of the principal Parsi residents of Bombay, Shums-ul-Ulma Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Sunjana, the high priest, officiating on the occasion. The Dustoor having pronounced blessings, his son, Dustoor Dôrab, delivered a learned address on Religion and Morality, which was listened to with attention.

Alleged Assault on a Hindu Gentleman.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Fleming again charged Chuggaulal Devishunker, a Kathiawar Brahmin, describing himself as an astrologer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to assault Mr. Dwarkadas Lalcoobhoy, a Hindu merchant, with a clasp knife. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The case was adjourned on the previous occasion, as accused desired to call, as his witness, a *bawa*, who was present in the temple when the alleged assault took place. The *bawa* came into the witness-box, yesterday, and deposed that he knew nothing about the case. The magistrate convicted accused, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Lemon Squash.—Messrs. John M. Heyn and Co., of Tamarind Lane, Bombay, have just introduced into India Messrs. Kirker and Co.'s Belfast lemon squash, for which they have been appointed sole agents. It is a preparation admirably suited for an early morning or gymkhana drink, and is a vast improvement on the hastily and sometimes dirtily prepared beverage of the same name which is handed over the bar after a hot game of tennis or a brisk ride. "Lemon Squash" is ready sweetened, and it is only necessary to add a bottle of soda to a peg-measure of the liquid to make a most pleasant and refreshing drink. Put up in cases of a dozen bottles and sold at moderate rates, lemon squash should meet with an extensive demand. No mess, club or gymkhana should be without it.

A Day-light Burglary.—Mariano Contiuho, a tailor, residing at Cavel, and having his shop in Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, has reported to the police that, about 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, his servant came to him at the shop and informed him that a burglary had been committed in the house, gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 310, having been stolen. Complainant at once proceeded home, and found that a large wooden box had been broken open, and a small box, containing jewellery, which was kept in the large box, had been tampered with and its contents stolen. The police have ascertained that, about half-past 1 o'clock, that afternoon, a little girl, residing in the same house, noticed a Native coming out of complainant's room through the skylight over the door, and informed the servant, who was then engaged in the kitchen.

Alleged Assault and Criminal Intimidation.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dada Bachoo Alli and Dada Ismail, both Khojas, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charges of assault and criminal intimidation preferred against them by a Khoja, named Mahomed Jaffer Ramjan Alli, residing at Khadak. Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Balcrishna defended. Complainant stated that on the 24th ultimo the two accused, in company of some other persons, came to his house, and after abusing him dared him to come down in the street. It was stated on behalf of the defence that the accused were not *luchas* (roughs), as alleged by the prosecution, but were merchants, carrying on business in kerosine oil, firewood, etc. The magistrate, on the evidence, fined No. 1 Rs. 10, and acquitted the second accused.

The House-Connections Question.—We sincerely trust, says the *Monitor*, that the landlord interest in the Corporation will not be strong enough to defeat the motion of Mr. Pherozshah Mehta regarding house-connections. It is the only logical solution of the difficulty, and those who will study the subject with an unbiassed mind will admit that it is but just and fair that house-owners should pay for their own connections. Dr. Blaney's opposition is difficult to understand, unless we attribute it to an unworthy dread of being charged with inconsistency. His argument that there will be no strain on the Municipal exchequer to provide for the erection of the house-connections because the expenditure will be distributed over many years is puerile—as well say that there will be no expenditure at all. We hope, therefore, that the Corporation will rise superior to personal interest and serve the cause of the ratepayers by supporting Mr. Mehta's proposition.

Theft of Gold.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Fleming charged one Balcrishna Yeshwant *alias* Balla Raghoonath, lately a servant in the employ of Bhicoo Baloo Sett, a goldsmith, having his shop at Chowpatty, with theft as a servant of a piece of gold, of the value of Rs. 8, the property of his master. On Wednesday morning complainant went on board a steamer to see a friend off, leaving accused in charge of the shop. During his absence, accused stole the piece of gold from the shop and absconded. In the afternoon complainant returned to the shop, and finding accused had disappeared, searched the shop, and discovered the theft. Complainant immediately went in search of accused, and arrested him the same evening in a liquor shop at Thakordwar, and made him over to the police. The piece of gold was subsequently recovered by the police from a goldsmith at Mombadevie, to whom it had been sold by accused. In his defence the man said that, as complainant had not paid him his wages, he took away the piece of gold and sold it. He admitted two previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bansda News.—The town of Bansda was the scene of great rejoicing for more than thirteen days. The celebration of the Padanam (chowl) ceremony of the two young Princes has been marked as one of the first and most excellent entertainments of the kind given by the Rajasaheb. Many Chiefs and Princes were cordially invited to take part in the rejoicings. The Thakoresaheb of Sayla, with the Heir-Apparent Prince Madasingji, and four other Princes, the Dewan of Cambay, and other officers and gentlemen from Palitana, Nandod, Dharampore, Udepur, Rajpur, Sangeli, and other States, had assembled there. A large number of jewellers and cloth merchants were also present. On the 26th ult. a great procession started from the Royal Palace to the place destined for the said ceremony, when the whole town was decorated with flags of varied colours, and tastefully illuminated. Fire-works were let off on the roads of the town, as the procession proceeded, as well as before the mandap, and the bands also played. On the 27th a grand Durbar was held, and presents (chandla) from the guests were received. The Rajasaheb also distributed presents to bhats (bards) and other mendicants on the occasion. Return presents are being given to the guests.

The Dewan of Baroda.—A correspondent writes :—His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Baroda Minister, was staying here, while on long leave after continuous hard work as the head of the Baroda administration for nearly six years. In Bombay, while enjoying well-earned rest, he has made himself extremely useful and popular by his good and unostentatious labours. Though not reputed to be wealthy, the Dewan Bahadur is as open in hand as in mind, but his charities, or at any rate the greater bulk of them, have been marked with singular discretion, without distinction as to caste, colour or creed. Not only by purse, but also by his counsel and valuable advice, which was frequently sought by contending parties who were tired of interminable litigation, the astute Dewan has really rendered public help to society. Respected for his inoffensive and orthodox modes of living and habit, he is no less an ardent progressive and true social reformer. He has given well-timed encouragement and support to female education and has all along advocated the discontinuance of infant and early marriages as well as the removal of insuperable restrictions for sea voyage and sojourn outside India. The Dewan Saheb left this place for Lanowli last week, and the deaf and dumb, blind and sickly destitutes there are also receiving the benefits of his benevolent attention.

The Indian Printers' Journal.—An entirely new feature in journalism in this country is commenced with the establishment of the *Indian Printers' Journal*, of which Messrs. C. G. Moodelliar are the proprietors and publishers. The first number of the monthly has just been issued, and is full of useful suggestions and papers on trade subjects. The price, six annas per copy, is so small that the journal should command a circulation not only among proprietors and superintendents of printing presses, but also among the foremen of the various departments, and even among some of the more intelligent of the compositors. To encourage good workmanship the proprietors intend to offer prizes for tasteful work, to be reproduced in the journal as specimens. It is also intended to insert specimens of ornamental and artistic printing done at Home, and in other ways to make the magazine a valuable record for those engaged in the printing trade. There are one or two of the articles in the first number which bear internal evidence of having been written for similar trade journals circulating at Home. This is a pitfall of which the Editor should beware, if he wishes the distinctive character of his magazine to be maintained.

Breach of Port Regulations.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, charged Khimji Ludha, owner of the *kottia* boat Narayen Prasad, with omitting to take out a fresh registry certificate required under sections 4 and 7 of Act XXIX. of 1858. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended. The facts of the case as stated by the prosecution were that when the *kottia* was measured in July, 1893, its tonnage was about 50, but after that the deck was put on to it, adding 13¾ tons to the weight. Notwithstanding the addition the boat continued to sail under the old certificate as one of 50 tons burden. This was detected at Mangalore, and reported to the Bombay office. Mr. Sealy's contention was that by the addition of the deck the carrying capacity of the vessel had not increased, and unless such was shown to be the case, there was no necessity for taking out a fresh certificate. Besides, the rules under which the owners of vessels and boats were compelled to take out new certificate were *ultra vires*, being contrary to the spirit of the Act. The High Court had decided that rules and regulations could not be enforced unless they were of the spirit of the Act. On the other hand, Mr. Little urged that since an additional deck meant so much more space for holding cargo than the boat had before been capable of carrying, it followed that her carrying capacity had been increased. Of course the deck permitted of cargo being carried with greater safety than without it. But that did not preclude the Port authorities from compelling the owners of boats and vessels to take out a proper registry certificate. The evidence of Mr. Thorburn, the Harbour Master, and some other witnesses having been recorded, the magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 25.

THEATRICALS AT THE NOVELTY.

A European gentleman of rank and position, who recently passed through Bombay on his way to Calcutta, visited the Novelty Theatre in the middle of last month to witness a performance of "Harischandra" by Mr. Balivala's Company. He published a notice of the play in the Calcutta *Empress*. Mr. C. M. Balivala, the proprietor and manager of the Novelty, has of late received extensive patronage from the public, a number of Parsi and Hindu ladies and gentlemen preponderating in the audience. The internal arrangements of the theatre, the sceneries, and other paraphernalia, and the installation of electric lights form a pleasing spectacle ; while the acting of the company has been vastly improved. The *personnel* has been increased by the addition of Hindu actors, and a subordinate company has been formed, wherein the chief artistes are Hindus. The whole club is now in full swing, and nearly every evening a performance is given, and on Sundays a matinee entertainment is held for the amusement of those living at a distance from the theatre. The new play of "Gool-Soondri," improvised under the personal superintendence of Mr. Balivala, is performed on Mondays and Fridays ; "Harischandra" on Saturdays ; and on Sundays a variety entertainment is provided for native ladies and children, one or two other evenings being set apart for old popular dramas and tragedies. Mr. Balivala has established his popularity so firmly on the mind of the public that evening after evening he gets crowded audiences, and he shows his gratitude by giving them agreeable pieces, abounding in wit, fun and humour, and his spectators go away with pleasant impressions, which is a source of much gratification to the management. "Gool-Soondri" has taken a firm hold of the public, and attracts large houses. The dancing in circles and singing of some of the juvenile actors, in their gaudy dresses, form a pleasing feature of the new play. Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji and a party of friends patronized this play in the early part of this week ; and, following his example, other Hindu gentlemen have expressed their desire to witness it. Last night, being the anniversary of the inauguration of the Sett Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, the premises of the theatre were decorated with flags and bunting, and the house was crowded to excess, the piece selected for the occasion being "Gool-Soondri." We take the following remarks from the *Empress*, a Calcutta illustrated paper, being a notice by a European gentleman, who witnessed the performance of "Harischandra" :—"To those who have never witnessed a Parsi theatrical performance, it would be an agreeable surprise to pay one a visit, and anyone who has an ordinary knowledge of Hindustani as generally spoken throughout India will be able to quite understand the substance of the whole play as it is conducted in pure Hindustani throughout. The pieces are staged remarkably well, and though the orchestra is somewat limited to our English ideas, yet many English airs and tunes are borrowed for the incidental songs, while the acting, dresses, and scenery are equal to the very best English companies that come out here, and leave nothing to be desired. The theatre itself is a model of cleanliness and good order, and the audience as well conducted as could be wished. Many Parsi ladies are present, and also other native ladies in all parts of the house. The piece performed last Saturday was a celebrated and very popular play, called "Harischandra." The critic then gives at length the argument of the play, and goes on to say that throughout the play is interesting and entertaining, and some of the comic parts truly ludicrous, and played to the very life. Of the character as pourtrayed by "Nuckshutra," he says that "it is a study in itself of the bullying Brahmin, Jemedar, Durvan—cumlathial extortioner, fond of good living, an abject coward, a terrible lion and bully to even women and children, and as lazy as he is fat, always ready to sit down and rest and take something to chew out of his black bag tied to his button-hole, and perfectly indifferent to the sufferings of his captives." In short, to those who have never seen a Parsi theatrical performance we recommend it as a new sensation, and we feel assured they will not be disappointed. On Monday the Hindu Maharajas of Benares, Bombay, and other places, visit the Novelty, when "Gool-Soondri" will be repeated. Almost all the seats have already been taken up.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

28th October—Commander H. S. Black, officiating Asst. Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has left to join his appointment as Port Officer, Rangoon.

26th October—Commander F. M. Barwick, officiating Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed to R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.—Commander W. Chandler, R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, is appointed Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard.

25th October—Sub-Lieut. G. H. S. La Touche, R.I. M.S. Clive, has joined the Warren Hastings temporarily.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE-CROP.

Summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th September, 1895, in the fourteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma. The figures reported for Kyaukpyu are an estimate merely as Township Officers have not submitted returns. The total area actually cultivated is 4,934,297 acres which is an increase of 185,613 acres, or 3·98 per cent. over last year's figures. There are very large increases in Pegu and Hanthawaddy and the figures for the former district, from which the Kyauktan sub-division has been tranferred to Hanthawaddy, are so large that they should be accepted with reserve. There are also considerable increases in Thôngwa, Bassein, Myaungmya, and Amherst. There are large decreases in Prome and Tharrawaddy due to unfavourable rainfall, and a decrease in Akyab of 8,623 acres due to the prevalence of severe cattle disease. The rainfall up to date as a whole has been extremely favourable and crop prospects are very good.

The engagement of the Hon. Charles Fowler Bourke and Lady Albreda Mary Fitzwilliam, which has now been made public, unites two families of the Irish nobility. Mr. Bourke is a brother of the late Lord Mayo, who was assassinated in India when Governor-General in 1872, and he is also a brother of Lord Connemara who was raised to the Peerage in 1887 when Governor of Madras. Lady Albreda is a daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is both an Irish and a British peer, who has large estates both in Yorkshire and the counties of Wicklow and Dublin, who sat for ten years from 1847 till 1857 as member for Wicklow, and whose Irish peerage dates from the reign of James I.

The woman who was some time ago detained at the workhouse at Brighton through total loss of memory with respect to her name, her relations, place of residence, and past life, has been identified as the wife of a gentleman residing in Upton Park. Directly he discovered that the woman was missing he put the matter in the hands of the Metropolitan Police, but heard nothing of his wife until seeing a paragraph about the case in the press, he entered into communication with the master of the Brighton Workhouse. The woman knew her husband on his arrival and returned with him to Upton Park. Her condition, however, with regard to memory was stated to be no better than when admitted to the workhouse.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

OLD LL.B. *VS.* NEW LL.B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Please permit me through the medium of your paper to draw the attention of the Syndicate of our University to the great disadvantages under which the candidates for the LL.B. under the old rules labour as compared with those under the new rules. As is well known, candidates under the old rules have to submit six papers, while those under the new rules have only five papers, being exempted from the first paper ; and the reason for this exemption is because the latter have passed the first LL.B., for which examination four authors are prescribed and two papers set therefrom. For the first paper at the LL.B. under the old rules also four authors are prescribed, but the only author common is Sandor's Justinian, of which for the first LL.B. the 1st two books only are required, while all the four books are required for the first paper at the LL.B. under the old rules. The other three authors, though different, are equally difficult. It will thus be seen that more matter is demanded of the candidates under the old rules in *one* paper, than in the *two* papers of the first LL.B. Again, candidates for the first LL.B. are declared to have passed that examination if they have obtained 50 per cent., and have the privilege of being examined in five papers only at the final, while those under the old system, although they have more matter compressed in *one* paper, are bound to submit over and over again to the same paper, notwithstanding the fact that they may have obtained 50 per cent. or more in that paper at any of the previous attempts. It has happened that a candidate under the old rules secured over 60 per cent. in the first paper one year and at the next attempt obtained only 40 per cent., failing on the later occasion on the total by five marks. Had he been exempted, as candidates under the new rules are, from the first paper after having obtained 50 per cent. at the 1st LL.B., he would have passed at his second attempt were it not that his total was brought low by five marks on account of the first paper. The requisite number of marks for the total in six papers is 300 ; and in five papers he had obtained 255 marks, and had therefore passed as candidates under the new rules are declared if they obtain 250 in the same papers, but to his marks of the five papers were added the 40 marks he had obtained in the first paper, and this brought his total to 295, and he was in consequence plucked. It will be admitted that it is more difficult for a candidate to pass in the 1st paper under the old rules, when he is to be prepared for the whole of Law and his mind is overburdened with other numerous and extensive subjects, than it is to pass the first LL.B. when only the four authors prescribed are to be got up ; and it is sheer injustice that in spite of this difficulty he should be forced to submit to the same paper once again after he has once obtained 50 per cent. As in the case cited above this compulsion very often works to his great prejudice and he fails, although in the five papers common with the second LL.B. he obtains more marks than several of those that are declared successful. Statistics of successes under the two systems also go to prove the comparative difficulties between them. At the recent discussion of the Senate the percentage of successful candidates under the new rules was quoted at over 60, while that under the old rules at only about 40. Will the Syndicate not, therefore, now that the LL.B. examination is not far off, in fairness to the candidates under the old rules, pass a resolution exempting those who obtain 50 per cent. in the first paper from being examined again in the same paper, and place them on a par in all other respects with candidates for the second LL.B.? Such a resolution will not only tend to do away with the injustice, but will also enable them to devote more time and attention to the subjects of the five papers which are of greater practical utility. It would seem that the Syndicate ought not to lose any time in making this concession to the students of the LL.B. under the old rules, especially as at an early date the LL.B. under the old rules is to be abolished, and the unfortunate students who do not pass the same by that time will have to appear for two examinations and thus lose one year more.—Yours, &c.,

STUDENT.

AN INDIAN FENCING ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Despite the recent revival of "Fencing" in England, due entirely to the efforts of Messrs. Hutton, Egerton Castle, and Pollock among civilians, and of Colonel Fox among the Military, nothing as yet been done in the matter in India. This is not much to be wondered at, as, under present circumstances, however great may be the wish of those armed with the sword to acquire a knowledge of its use, there is out here no means of doing so. A certain number of officers, non-comissioned officers and men are annually put through a course of gymnastics and fencing, lasting six months, at the four military gymnasia of Lucknow, Umballa, Poona, and Secundrabad ; but gymnastics is one thing and fencing another. Moreover, six months is too short a time in which to combine the two, without detriment to one or the other. And as gymnastics are held to be of more account in our Army, fencing naturally suffers. At the present moment, the "Simla Fencing Club" is the only corporate body in India, actually concerned with the use of "Arms" as opposed to "Gymnastics." Owing to want of funds, however, the club has no home, and no permanent instructor. To this is chiefly due the small amount of support it has always received at the hands of residents and visitors in Simla. It is proposed therefore to develop the "Simla Fencing Club" into "The India Fencing Association." Such an Association of Amateurs exists in France with the best results. There is every reason to believe that the results will be equally good in India.

The following are the proposed rules for the "Association" :—

"RULES."

1. That an Association be formed, to be styled "The Indian Fencing Association."
2. The objects of the Association are the encouragement of "Fencing," i.e., "The science of arm" in India.
3. The Association to be composed of an unlimited number of members.
4. All ladies and gentlemen on the Goverment House list are eligible for membership of the Association.
5. The terms of membership shall be an entrance donation of Rs. 10 and an annual subscription of Rs. 2.
6. All members of the Simla Fencing Club, who have already paid the donation of Rs. 10 to that Club shall be members of the Association without payment of a fresh donation.
7. Any person, eligible for membership as defined under Rule 4, can become a member of the Association by sending his donation and subscription for the year 1896 to the "Delhi and London Bank," Simla, for credit of "The Indian Fencing Association."
8. Should a sufficient number of members join the Association by the 1st January, 1896, it is proposed to ask sanction for the assembly of classes at Simla and Calcutta on the lines of the present "Veterinary Classes." These classes will be open only members of the Association. Each class will last three months, will be composed of twenty members, and at the termination of each class a certificate will be granted to those who pass.
9. The rate of subscription to be paid by members attending these classes, will be Rs. 16 per mensem. This will entitle each member to the free use of the foils, sabres, etc., of the Association, and also to daily individual instruction by the Instructor.
10. An annual meeting of members will be held in Simla on the 20th July, to pass the accounts, elect the committee for the ensuing year, and to consider the affairs of the Association generally.

The services of an Italian "Maitre D'Armes" have been secured for the Association, who will conduct the classes. It is not anticipated that a three months' course will turned out accomplished swordsmen, but it is hoped that it will enable members to get over the initial difficulties, and imbue them with a love for the noble science of arms. It is hoped that in time local "Fencing Schools" will be formed all over India and that it may be found possible to keep members in touch with the swordsmen of other countries by means of a quarterly journal, which shall be devoted exclusively to "Swordsmenship." The above is a rough outline of the aims and objects of the "Indian Fencing Association." When the Association is fully formed, it will be possible to frame more detailed rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. Meantime, if any one has any proposals to make on the subject, I shall happy to hear from him. All proposals sent in will be fully considered by the temporary committee, which, till the assembly of the first annual meeting will conduct the business of the Association. It is boyond dispute that swordsmanship is almost unkoown among Englishmen. There is no need here to go into the why and wherefore, or to discuss its utility or otherwise to those armed with the sword. I am not here appealing to those who see no advantage in learning fencing, but to those who have already convinced themselves that it behoves them as officer to be able to defend their lives, for the sake of the men they are called upon to lead, in any situation in which they may find themselves ; and I also appeal to those who are in want of a fine manly exercise, in which the mental and physical training is combined in a greater degree than in any other sport. I trust my appeal will not be in vain.

Thanking you, Sir, in anticipation for allowing me to make this appeal through the medium of your columns, I remain,

E. J. MEDLEY, Captain,
Honorary Secretary, Indian Fencing Association,
"Glanmire," Simla.

In an issue of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, dealing with the proceedings of the House of Lords in 1692-93, is a curious report of an action for divorce between the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk of that time, showing the etiquette then prevailing in the Upper House. The Duchess had to be called to give her defence, and it was agreed that a chair should be set for her at the table ; but a debate arose on the point whether the speaker (the Lord Chancellor) should take off his hat when she entered, and then sit down and speak with her with his hat on, or stand with his hat off when speaking to her Grace. The House negatived the latter alternative, and apparently the Speaker talked with the Duchess seated and wearing his three-cornered hat on his head. The Duke was unsuccessful. During the discussion "some words of heat" were spoken by the Earl of Lincoln to the Earl of Rochester, "for which the Earl of Lincoln was reprimand by the Speaker but excused from kneeling on account of his 'unwieldiness.'"

The Srinagar water-works are nearing completion. To test them water has been temporarily run through the pipes in some parts of the city. A great sensation has been produced among the people, large crowds of whom assembled at each stand post to see the water flow. After a few days' trial the supply will be stopped until next year, when, after the construction of a settling tank at Nishatbagh the works will be permanently opened.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read several letters in your paper respecting Fonseca's appeal, and it appears to me that the question for the consideration of Government is whether Fonseca is guilty according to the law of circumstantial evidence as explained to the special jury by the Advocate-General. He quoted from Lord Cairns that circumstantial evidence was like the rays of light converging to one centre to dispel the darkness, and thereby prove the guilt of the prisoner. If this is the law of circumstantial evidence was it not the bounded duty of the court to carry out the very letter of the law in directing the jury to consider each leading part of the evidence for or against the prisoner, and requesting the Clerk of the Crown to obtain from the special jury their finding on such evidence. This I consider was not done, and without this information it was impossible for the court then, and for the Government now, to decide if Fonseca is guilty by the law of circumstantial evidence or not. What was done is this : The court reviewed the evidence, and directed the jury to go and do their duty. What I contend should have been done was for the court to direct the jury to consider—

1st.—Mrs. Duarte's evidence about the pill, and say if they accepted or rejected it.

2nd.—Hassum's uncorroborated evidence that he saw Tom Farrel give Fonseca the white powder at Stephen's surgery, and to say if they accepted or rejected it.

3rd.—Dr. Barry's evidence as to the analysis of the viscera, and to say if they accepted or rejected it.

The court did not direct, and the special jury would not separately consider these leading parts of evidence. Regarding Mrs. Duarte's evidence of the pill, I believe the special jury would accept it. Regarding Hassum's evidence of the white powder, I venture to say the special jury could not accept it, and that one and all of them considered the piece of evidence to be a connecting link in the chain forged by the police. Regarding Dr. Barry's evidence, I also venture to say that the jury could not accept it. Now, what is the possible result that out of three rays of light only one shines, and by the law of circumstancial evidence Fonseca is not guilty. The court having omitted directing the special jury on the points enumerated, it is quite possible that during the short time they considered their verdict the law of circumstantial evidence could not have been discussed, and I suppose only an unanimous moral certainty was arrived at of the prisoner's guilt. In the face of these probable circumstances there is only one course open to Government, and that is to commute the sentence to penal servitude.—Yours, &c.,

SYMPATHISER.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity, November 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C—Hymns 437, 553 and 435.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 428, 13 and 437. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis - Simper.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Saturday 2nd November.
5-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Choral Communion.—Hymns, 202, 182 and 324.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 170, 184 and 166.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 189 and 477.
Anthem :—"Rejoice in the Lord" Elvey.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. J. E. Robinson.
7 p.m.—Holy Communion.
Grant Road Church.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-15 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. J. E. Robinson.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.
7 p.m.—Holy Communion.
Mazagon Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Mr. C. W. Christian,
7 p.m.—Holy Communion.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Service in the John Connon School.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion. Hymns 217, 166, and 287.
Psalm 23, and 103.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 33 Morn of morns, 221 Let saints on earth, and 317 My God and is Thy Table spread,
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 23 Glory to Thee, 438 How bright these glorious spirits shine, and 427 Who are these like stars appearing.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. C. Mayhew, Hymns 429 and 222.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Chaplain Seamen, 235, 428 and 436.
All seats free five minutes before the commencement of the Service.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon by the Rev. Father Kershaw.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) with Sermon by the Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for the all Saints Community.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Divine Service.
St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Young Communicants Class.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
Hymns 367, 397, 441, 442 and 151.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

(Opposite Byculla Club)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Wednesday, November 6.
6 p.m.—Devotional Meeting.
Thursday, November 7.
8 p.m.—Pastor's Bible class.
Seats free. All are cordially invited.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 511, 356, and 379.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 496, 237 and 25.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Rev. D. A. Rees.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. Brown.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)
English Services.
9-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. D. A. Rees.
Marathi Services.
10 30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

CALENDAR.—November, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Nov. 2nd, 8h. 9·6m., p.m.
Last Quarter	Nov. 10th, 3h. 57·9m., a.m.
New Moon	Nov. 16th, 10h. 2·8m., p.m.
First Quarter	Nov. 24th, 0h. 10·0m., p.m.

Nov.

Sat. 2—P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English Mails of 18th inst., expected to arrive at 2 p.m.—Arrival of the Portuguese Governor General Elect Ballard Pier—Ladies' Concert, B. V. A. Club, 9 p.m.—Departure of English Mails per s.s. Caledonia—Sunrise 6·1 a.m. ; Sunset 5·26 p.m. ; High water 10·38m., 11·25a. ; Low water 4-44m., 4-46a.

Sun. 3—21st Sunday after Trinity—P. and O. s. s. Shannon (extra) from London expected to arrive at day-light—Sunrise 6·1 a.m. ; Sunset 5·26 p.m. ; High water 11-10m. ; Low water 5-17m. ; 5-15a.

Mon. 4—Y. M. C. A., Union Prayer Meeting, 5-15 p.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 6·2 a.m. ; Sunset 5·25 p.m. ; High water 0-1m., 11-13a. ; Low water 5-50m., 5-15a.

Tues. 5—Invitation Alfresco Dance, G. I. P. R. Gymkhana—Akote Cotton Ginning and Pressing Co., Mint Road, 3·30 p.m.—Sunrise 6·2 a.m. ; Sunset 5·25 p.m. ; High water 0-38m., 0-17a. ; Low water 6-24m., 6-16a.

Wed. 6—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 6·3 a.m. ; Sunset 5·24 p.m. ; High water 1-17m., 0-53a. ; Low water 7-1m., 6-50a.

Thurs. 7—Arrival of General Nairne from Kurrachee—Arrival of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Apollo Bunder—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 6-3 a.m. ; Sunset 5·24 p.m. ; High water 1-59m., 1-36a. ; Low water 7-45m., 7-28a.

Fri. 8—Dance, Connaught Club, Byculla—Review of Troops in Garrison, General Parade Ground, 7-45 a.m. ; Sunrise 6·4 a.m. ; Sunset 5·21 p.m. ; High water 2-19m 2-25a. ; Low water 8-30m., 8-13a.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has published an interesting account of an interview with M. Lorand, a member of the Belgian House of Representatives, a Progressivist, and editor of the Brussels daily paper *La Reforme*. M. Lorand has taken a prominent part in the opposition to the acquisition by Belgium of the Congo State, and he gives some very cogent reasons for his action. The pith of his indictment against the State is that it has been an expense and a disappointment from the very beginning. When King Leopold first acquired it a distinct promise was made that Belgium should never be asked for money to carry it on. This pledge has been systematically violated. During the eleven years of its existence repeated applications have been made on behalf of the Congo State to the Belgian Parliament for funds. A total sum of nearly £2,000,000 has been advanced ; Belgium has guaranteed a lottery of £6,000,000 ; the Congo State is in debt to the tune of upwards of £5,000,000 ; and nearly one-half its territory is in a state of war or rebellion. Altogether, so far from being a profitable purchase, according to M. Lorand's account, the Congo State would be very dear as a gift.

A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone at the National Temperance Congress held at Chester on the 4th ultimo, in which he said that, as a whole, the question of local option baffled him. He did not doubt that it was in principle sound, but those must be of a very sanguine temperament who believed that it was sufficient to dispose of the entire question. The large introduction of the brewers as capitalists had been a most threatening circumstance ; but it was the chief gain achieved for many years that the attempt made a few years ago to compensate them was defeated. The holder of the licence was the only person with regard to whom the word compensation ought to be so much as mentioned. He was of opinion that the method of sale for public account, as it existed in various parts of Scandinavia, presented great advantages. The plan of free trade with strict police and adequate taxation was unfortunately refused a fair trial. Of the scheme of mere limitations by reducing the number of licences he confessed he had but a poor opinion.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 1st OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·929	W	2	90·1	62·9	29	...	...	...
Agra	29·938	NW	2	92·5	58·9	44	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·937	WNW	3	91·8	55·0	46	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·904	WSW	2	89·6	55·4	48	...	...	...
Jhansi	29·939	WSW	2	91·1	60·8	33	...	...	—0·01
Jacobabad	29·923	NNW	3	95·5	[illegible]	49	...	...	...
Karachi	29·909	NNW	6	90·0	69·9	87	...	...	...
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	30·022	Calm	2	91·4	52·7	61	...	...	...
Deesa	29·937	E	8	95·3	58·9	25	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·935	E	3	92·8	66·1	43	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·915	NW	4	91·8	67·9	52	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·923	Calm	3	91·8	63·3	63	...	...	...
Veraval	29·888	Calm	4	85·7	...	55	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·896	ESE	3	88·8	53·8	32	...	...	...
Indore	29·9·5	N	2	85·7	57·1	49	...	...	—0·02
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubulpore	29·951	SSE	1	87·9	53·4	57	...	...	—0·01
Hoshangabad	30·003	NE	3	87·8	59·8	48	...	...	...
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	29·951	SE	2	83·8	66·7	71	...	...	—0·04
Nagpur	29·967	Calm	...	81·2	69·1	88	0·16	0·16	+0·13
Amraoti	29·980	SE	4	84·7	69·8	86	...	...	—0·01
Akola	29·946	ENE	2	84·0	71·2	90	...	...	...
Surat	29·898	E	G	92·1	67·9	77	...	...	...
Malegaon	29·947	Calm	...	84·6	66·7	88	...	...	—0·01
Bombay	29·897	ESE	6	88·0	78·0	82	...	...	—0·04
Poona	29·918	E	12	86·5	71·5	84	...	...	—0·02
Ahmednagar	29·945	Calm	...	83·3	71·5	96	...	...	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·918	E	5	[illegible]	71·1	88	...	...	—0·09
Ratnagiri	29·884	ENE	14	88·4	74·9	83	0·72	0·72	+0·68
Belgaum	29·897	Calm	7	82·2	67·9	85	...	...	—0·17
Goa	29·893	SE	5	85·0	77·4	91	0·07	0·07	...
Karwar	29·886	ENE	2	84·6	76·5	91	...	...	—0·19
Mangalore	29·900	E	3	86·8	74·9	80	...	...	—0·22
Calicut	29·898	E	6	85·7	74·5	79	...	...	—0·29
Cochin	29·887	Calm	L	88·2	75·7	85	...	...	—0·44
Bangalore	29·924	SE	6	83·3	64·8	84	0·73	0·73	+0·50
Secunderabad	29·935	SE	5	85·6	70·4	88	1·15	1·15	+0·96
Masulipatam	29·911	N	4	86·0	77·1	91	0·01	0·01	+0·66
Bellary	29·924	NNW	3	89·2	67·4	86	0·22	0·22	+0·10
Cuddapah	29·920	NE	M	90·5	74·8	82	...	...	—0·26
Madras	29·917	S	2	88·0	75·0	95	0·27	0·27	—0·23
Coimbatore	29·924	E	1	86·1	72·8	9.	...	...	—0·15
Trichinopoly	29·914	Calm	1	91·0	74·4	89	0·10	0·11	—0·11
Negapatam	29·908	Calm	5	88·5	75·7	90	0·15	0·15	—0·62
Colombo	29·906	SSW	4	84·5	75·0	73	0·03	0·03	—0·59
Aden	29·855	E	18	87·2	75·4	72	...	...	...

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

* The total rainfall up to the 31st October is 27.07, the rain fall on the 22nd being 0.01.

Summary.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Delhi, Jacobabad, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Belgaum, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is slightly irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Jubulpore, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum in considerable to large excess of the average at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Karwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Amraoti, Nagpur and Jacobabad, and in very large excess at Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Bhuj, Deesa and Jacobabad, and the lowest 53° at Jubulpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Bellary and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Secunderabad (1·15"), light to moderate showers at Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam, and a few drops at Goa, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Cochin, where the weather is slightly unsettled and will remain more or less coludy. Conditions are favourable for rain in local showers in Mysore, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast.

The s.s. Jubeda left Mauritius on the 19th and reports having experienced up to latitude 0° 46'S longitude 63° 38'E., at midnight on the 24th, moderate to strong trades, heavy south-easterly and easterly swell from longitude 59,° and heavy rain on the 22nd and 24th ; to latitude 7° 21'N., longitude 67° 13'E., at noon on the 27th, moderate to fresh westerly and west-south-westerly winds, cloudy to overcast sky with a moderate to smooth sea on the 25th, and confused or heavy confused sea on the 26th and 27th ; to arrival on the 30th October, light west-south westerly, light to moderate northerly and light variable winds and calms, cloudy weather, a moderate to smooth sea and a few light showers on the morning of the 29th of October.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

Friday's observations :—Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the change being brisk over Punjab and a large part of the Peninsula. Readings remain high over north Punjab and over the central parts of the country, and low over the Arabian Sea and over Burma and the Bay. Winds are very variable in direction and generally light or moderate in force. The temperature is inclined to rise except in Burma, but the changes are somewhat irregular. The mean temperature is below the normal average over the whole of North-East India and above elsewhere. Showers have fallen over Orissa and a considerable part of the Peninsula, the largest amounts received being two inches in Chitaldroog, one and a-half inch at Cuttack and one inch at Salem.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st October 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·801
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of wind *	N, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	152

* From midnight to midnight.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	100	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	46	6	1	53
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	7,320	2,584	59	9,963
Total for 16 weeks	8,120	2,684	69	10,873
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	390	292	1	683
Per mile of Ry do.	23	17	......	40
Total to corresponding date do.	5,569	3,149	37	8,755

Increase for the week Rs. 227
Do. to date " 2,118

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1895, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	1,34,000	4,000	2,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	290	9	477
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	12,91,665	18,24,444	52,172	31,71,281
Total for 16 weeks	13,76,665	19,58,444	56,172	33,91,281
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,914	1,32,544	807	2,35,265
Per mile of Ry do.	219	283	2	504
Total to corresponding date do.	13,30,695	17,62,579	79,977	31,73,251

Decrease for the week Rs. 12,265
Increase to date " 2,18,030

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	11,200	30	13,230
Or per mile of Railway	18	97	......	115
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	38,535	1,12,185	772	1,51,492
Total for 16 weeks	40,535	1,23,385	802	1,64,722
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	1,211	[illegible]	16	1,959
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	[illegible]	1	44
Total to corresponding date do.	11,146	7,786	301	19,233

Increase for the week Rs. 11,271
Ditto to date " 1,45,489

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line s s Wistow Hall, 2138 tons, Captain G H Barclay, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, cleared yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo, and 39 deck passengers.

The s s Alboin, 650 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, (14th October) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinoor, 1,935 tons Captain H Elliott, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, (8th October) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr A V Gonsalves, and seven deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta (16th October) via Colombo, with a general cargo and 8950 cases kerosine oil, Mr E E Angas as passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, with a general cargo, 40 horses, and the following passengers :—Colonel J R B Bennett, Colonel A F Fletcher, Mrs Killick, 2 native ladies and 319 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1460 tons, Captain F W Fry, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J N Reid, Mr A P Booth, Lieut C C D Moris, R E, Mr G Belcham, Mr F M Ogstan, and 20 deck.

The French mail steamer La Seyne, 1151 tons, Captain F Etienne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (24th October) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr M de Baillon, Mr Leggatt, Mr Daly and daughter, Mr Craigie, Mr M Aitkins, Mr W Proudfoot, Mr S Raffin, Mr Tourcher, Col Olcott, Mr Mackintosh, Mr T Hackles, and 35 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Afrikander	1792	Dunn	London	4-11	W & A Graham
F	Azamore	2005	Nicholls	Yokohama	2-11	Tata & Sons
H & J	Falls of Inversnaid	1716	Wright	Dunkirk	5-11	T Morrison & Co
K	Taif	892	James	Not fixed		H C Joosub
L	Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd	Calcutta		M Mackenzie
Q	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrick	Havre	2-11	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Mangalore	1-11	Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	524	Budroo	Bhownuggur	2-11	Do.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	2-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rosetta	3410	Wright	China	13-11	P & O Co
3	Singapore	3431	Saporiti	Genoa	14-11	C Barbora
4	Bisagno	1498	Dodero	China	8-11	Do.
6	Mazagon	3?79	Deany	China	2-11	P & O Co
8	M. Teresa	1922	Geherzman	Trieste	7-11	A Lloyd's
9	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Not fixed		H Cassum
11	Shastri	47	Cassum	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
12	Wistow Hall	2139	Barclay	Liverpool	1-11	K Bates & Co
13	Ormidale	2304	Butler	London	9-11	Graham & Co
15	Thordale	1971	Dickman	Kurrachee	2-11	Graham

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Tokio	3827	Jones	Not fixed	Finlay Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Oct 29.
Nov. 1	La Seyne (s)	Etienne	Aden, Oct 24.
	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, Oct 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix (s)	Rassovich	Trieste, &c.
	Strathgarry (s)	White	Calcutta.
	Wistow Hall (s)	Barclay	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Culna, Fry, for Calcutta, &c.
" Amra, Kilpatrick, for Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kohinoor, for Calcutta, &c.
" Purulia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
23	Lindula s	Withers	Singapore, Oct. 10.
	Ellora s	Wood	Bombay, Sept. 30.
	Kasara s	Smith	Rangoon, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURE.

October 23.—Steamers Knight Bachelor, Matin, Africa, Arabia, Lalpoora and Stolzenfels.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
30	M Meenatchy s	......	Rangoon.
	Nawab s	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 1.

From Glasgow.

Clan McLean s—54 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From London.

Caledonia s—115 packages currants, &c, B Nuzerally ; 97 cases provisions, D Cowasjee ; 23 cases oilmenstores, &c, Bull and Co ; 6 cases bather goods and toys, Morenas and Co ; 35 cases medicine, &c, Phillips and Co ; 2 packages photo goods, D M Dukle and Co.

Lobelia s—7 cases writing ink, H Abdoolally.

Oriental s—4 casks glassware, K Pudumsey ; 11 cases old tom, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

Ganges s—3 cases stationery, A Murcott and Co.

Sutlej s—7 cases provisions, Phillips and Co.

Thorndale s—56 cases oilmenstores, &c, Eduljee Nusserwanjee ; 23 cases oilmenstores, &c, A H Sedick ; 10 cases confectionery, Eduljee Ruttonjee and Brothers ; 11 cases confectionery, &c, B Nuzerally ; 27 cases confectionery, &c, E Russoolje.

From Antwerp.

Cathay s—1 case brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

Rheinfels s—7 cases chemical, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 750 boxes candles, Owen and Okell ; 450 boxes candles, S A S Dawood ; 16 cases paper, V Abdoolally ; 19 cases paper, M Essajee ; 19 cases lamps, M Dawoodjee ; 7 cases chemicals, H Moolji and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Oriental s—3 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Rotterdam.

Caledonia s—14 cases printing paper, F Schnucher.

From Christiania.

Tokio s—300 cases matches, S A S Dawood.

From Gothenburg.

Tokio s—82 bales brown papers, S A S Dawood.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—10 cases glassware, Noorbhoy Kurraonjee ; 20 cases glassware &c, Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy.

From Hull.

Tokio s—15 barrels salamaniac, R Purshotum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 1.

For Liverpool.

Courtfield s—40 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee ; 100 bales twist waste, Tokersee Jeewraj ; 4 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 12 bales twist, Halliday and Co.

For London.

Ormidale s—10 bales carpets, M Bhanjee ; 70 cases brassware, 2 cases working box, Ardeshir and Byramjee ; 5 052 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For New York.

Tokio s—4 bales carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Havre.

Afrikander s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 300 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers ; 1 pot rosa oil, S Mamoojee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Caledonia s—3 pots rosa oil, Cowasjee Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Falls of Inversnaid s—2001 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co.

Ormidale s—4000 cwts poppy seed and 2000 cwts linseed, Volkar Brothers, 2001 cwts bonemeal, Bauer and Krauss.

For Trieste.

Maria Teresa s—3000 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—4001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2001 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 200 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co, 100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

For Hongkong.

Azamore s—272 cwts raisins, Ahmedally Goolamhoosen.

Mazagon s—33 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 29 cwts sharkfins and 1 cwt fishmaws, R Fazal ; 14 cwts sharkfins, Esmail Parpia ; 104 cwts sharkfins, G Ebbrahim and Co.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 125 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 51 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Mazagon s—225 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 40 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 40 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—167 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Azamor s—10 bales piecegoods, The Swadeshi Mills Co ; 15 chests opium, K Ramnarayen.

For Kobe.

Azamor s—20 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 10 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co ; 52 bales cotton, J Huribux.

For Calcutta.

Kohinoor s—100 bales cotton, H Amulackchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 30.

Wetherall, Lieut-Col, Bombay, 22nd Bo I, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

October 31.

Wing, Capt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to Meerut.

Canpare, Capt, Bengal, 5th B L I, en route to England, from Simla

Jervis, Surgn-Major, Bombay, I M S, on furlough, from Raipur.

Motnaru-Ha'l, Lieut, Bombay, W York, Regt, from garrison class from Poona.

Bennett, Lt-Col, Bo, Comt Genl on duty from Karachi.

November 1.

Cooke, Lieut Bengal, on leave, from Bellary.

Thomas, Capt, Bombay, D A A G, on leave, from Kamptee.

Hunter, Capt, Bombay, on leave, from Nagpur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1895.

1. There will be an Adjutant's Parade to-day. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 4 45 p.m. Dress :—Drill Order with arms. Putties not to be worn. Recruits who have not yet received their clothing are requested to attend in plain clothes.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1895.

1. There will be Company drill for "F" Company on Monday 4th instant, at 8 p.m., in the compound of St. Mary's College, Byculla, and on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 7 a.m. near St. Andrew's Church, Bandora.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 3717, Vol. S. J. Plunkett, No 3718, Vol. A. Liberias, and No. 3719, Vol. W. J. V. Gough, to "A" Company ; and No 37 0, Vol. G. A. H. Grose, to "B" Company.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lce.-Sergt. R. S. Gordon, "F" Company from 4th November, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting at the Colaba range this afternoon from 3-30 p.m. All members are asked to attend.

2. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members on Monday next, the 4th instant, from 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE !—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and velvet-smoothness to the Complexion. Each Rs. 1-6, of MADON, SONS and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GEMMED FINGER RINGS.—We have a very pretty collection of this form of ornaments Some of the present season's designs are particulary pretty. Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Opals, &c., of splendid quality. MARCKS AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

TO LET.—A FEW ROOMS, still available for Offices, space arranged to suit Tenants. New Buildings in Hornby Road. Apply to WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW. Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

SEND for our New Illustrated PRICE LIST supplied Post Free, consisting of all our Useful and Fancy Goods, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Platedware, Toys and Dolls at Cheapest Prices, from SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road, Fort.

PATENT BONZALINE BILLIARD BALLS:—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried; unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, 32nd Pioneers, Mian Mir, a COOK, an ABDAR, and a HAMAL. Goanese preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms, to Mess Secretary.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—S. R. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAMBOO ART FURNITURE.—5 o'clock Tea Tables, Etageres, Whatnots, etc., with beautiful Fayence t Plates.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 6a, Esplanade Road.

ON VIEW.—Mr. A. W. Campbell's Valuable Furniture, Piano, two Victorias, Arab Horse, etc., at Worlee Road, to be SOLD on 3rd inst.

FRESH HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES and PONIES, suitable for Racing, Polo, &c. For Particulars apply to Mr. ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS Ripon Road Stables, Byculla, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A GREY WALER GELDING, 15.2, goes in Single and Double Harness. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply to D. P. BYRAMJEE, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET, on Pali Hill, a Small BUNGALOW, prettily situated in a large Garden. Stabling for 2 horses. Water laid on. Rent Moderate. Apply CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

BUSINESS generally remains very quiet in presence of the opening of the fair season, and the termination of the *Dewali* holidays. There has, however, been some improvement in the export demand for Oil Seeds, at an advance in prices of the two principal kinds; while Cotton in sympathy with the recovery in New York and Liverpool, has latterly become firm in tone with much more doing by exporters in arrival contracts for the new crop, the most forward growths of which have begun to come to market. Wheat has been taken to only a moderate extent by shippers at about previous prices. Exchange after remaining steady for a few days at our last weekly quotations became firmer at an upward movement in rates to the extent of 1-16d.; but at closing the advance is only 1-32d. in both classes of Paper. There is still but little demand for Money, and the supply continues superabundant. Government Paper has declined ⅛ per cent. Freights have been very quiet with rates for prompt shipment hardly maintained, and nothing doing for future shipment. The firmness in Liverpool and Manchester has imparted the same feeling to this market, and prices have generally hardened, while dealers have assumed a steadier attitude.

MONEY.—The withdrawals from Private Deposits which took place on the eve of the *Dewali* holidays, causing the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance to fall off by some 64 lakhs the week before last, had been to a great extent replaced during last week, and the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday showed an increase in the balance of nearly 37 lakhs, at 482½ lakhs. The addition to Private Deposits aggregated over 55 lakhs; but this gain to the balance was reduced by an increase of some 11¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, and a net falling off in Government Deposits of 7¼ lakhs, the decrease in trade-requirements disclosed by the Return having been over 44¼ lakhs.

The market remains in about its previous state, both as to supply and demand; and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay is still 3½ per cent.

EXCHANGE opened quiet last mail-day at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained thereat all day without any enquiry. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 1 7-8d., with also an absence of enquiry, and forward rates were quoted at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank media of remittance, and 1s. 1 29-32d. to 15-16d. for three months' sight Sterling Credits. At opening on Monday a steady feeling prevailed with rates at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was but little enquiry; and in Merchants' Bills a moderate amount was placed. The market opened steady again the following day with 1s. 1 25-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits, 1-32d. higher having been named both ways for next year. A few Merchants' Bills were placed, and rates closed at an advance of 1-32d., all round. On Wednesday rates were firm at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 29-32 to 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of Mercantile Bills having been reported placed at 1s. 1 15-16d. for this year's delivery, and 1s. 1 31-32d. for 1896. The market opened yesterday with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits for 1895 and 1s. 1 31-32d. for 1896, and remained thereat throughout the day, a moderate business only having been reported both ways, and the market having closed steady. This morning the market opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, 1-32d. higher being quoted for the new year both ways. A fair amount of business was reported on both lines during the day and at the close the tone was quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Do.	4	Do.	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Do.	6	Do.	1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Credits	3	Do.	1s. 1 29-32d.	"
"	6	Do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Documents	3	Do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
"	6	Do.	1s. 1 31-32d.	"
France	3	Do.	146¼	"
"	6	Do.	147	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There were fluctuations in price last mail-day, and rates after having opened at 109 1-16 for Cash and the near Settlement, receded to 108 15-16 and 108⅞ in the two positions, respectively, and left off at a further decline of 1-8 per cent. from these quotations. On Monday the market was weak with rates at 108 7-8 for Cash and the near Settlement and 108¾ for the 2nd December Account, from which they declined to 108½, 108⅜, and 108 3-8, and left off at the same. The market opened on Tuesday at 108 11-16 for Cash and the Settlement, and 108 3-8 for the 2nd December Account, and declined therefrom 1-8 per cent.; but closing quotations showed some recovery at 108 5-8 for Money and the near Account, and 108 5-16 for December. Rates were firm on Wednesday for the Settlement, and opened for Cash at 108 9-16, but advanced to 108 11-16, 108 3-16 having been finally quoted for the 2nd December Account. Yesterday the market opened at 108 9-16 for Money and 108¼ for Account with a steady feeling; but thereafter the price hardened to 108 11-16, at which it closed for Cash, with the next Settlement quoted at 108 3/8. To-day the market has been weak owing to the political uneasiness indicated by the public telegrams, and rates which opened at 108¼ for Cash, and 108 3-16 for the December Account declined to 108¼ and 107 15-16, respectively, at which they closed.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 5 per cent. lower at 134. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 110¼.

SHARES.—This market has been rather inactive since the termination of the holidays and in the business which has been reported in the principal line of Mill Scrip, prices have, almost without exception, favoured buyers. Compared with last Friday evening's quotations we note a decline of Rs. 190, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs 75, in Mahaluxmee; of Rs. 55, in Queen; of Rs. 45, in Central India; of Rs. 40, in Khandeish; of Rs. 30, in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 25, in Connaught; of Rs. 20 each, in Framjee Petit, Imperial, James Greaves, Madras, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 15 each, in Bombay Cotton, Empress, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 10, in China, Colaba, David, Morarji, and Sholapur; of Rs. 5 each, in Jamshed and Oriental; and of Rs. 2, in Anglo-Indian. While Leopold, have advanced Rs. 5. In Presses, Mofussil Co. are Rs. 10 higher, and Volkarts, Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 75 lower; Bombay Flour, Rs. 50; and Delhi and Northern India, and Treacher and Co., Rs. 5 each. While Marcks and Co. are Rs. 5 higher; Kemp and Co., Rs. 4; and Badham Pile, Rs. 2. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The firmness in Cotton and Piece-Goods on the other side has caused a slightly firmer feeling to prevail here in staple *Grey Goods*; but the effect is very small, because the Up-country buyers are only operating from hand to mouth. Prices generally are firmer, but nearly the same as they were last week. Dealers, however, are steadier. For *Bleached, Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* there has been a moderate demand of fully current rates. For *Locally-made Goods* there has also been a moderate enquiry, the feeling having been quiet but steady. The week's Clearances from the Bazaar, are estimated at 4,000 packages of *Imported Goods*, and 2,000 *Local Yarns*. A moderate business has been reported in *Imported Twist* on the basis of last week's rates, and in a steady market. Sales of *Local Spinnings* for the last week at Hongkong and Shanghai have been only 7,000 bales; and Exchanges on Bombay are much the some as in the previous week. Mill-owners here are somewhat firmer on account of the further rise in Cotton in Liverpool and New York; but speculators are selling at full current rates. Prices vary about 1-8 anna per lb. according to the nature of Home and American telegrams. The week's Sales are put down at about 3,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist......	No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4¾	to	5	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	" 4 7-8	"	5 1-8	"
"	" 10s	"	" 5 3-8	"	5 7-8	"
"	" 12s	"	" 5¼	"	6	"
"	" 16s	"	" 6 3-16	"	6 5-8	"
"	" 20s	"	" 6 3-8	"	6¾	"
"	" 24s	"	" 7	"	7¼	"
"	" 30s	"	" 7 3-8	"	7 5-8	"
"	" 40s	"	" 8¼	"	8¾	"

METALS.—There has been an active demand for *Copper* during the past week, and prices have advanced 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has been steady at an advance of annas 2 per cwt., the feeling having been steady. *Iron* has been in moderate request and steady generally; but *Swedish* is annas 8 lower.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Nixon's Navigation*, ready, at Rs. 19¼ per ton; and ready *Powell's Duffryn*, at Rs. 20 per ton. *Powell's Duffryn* November shipment, has been sold at Rs. 19; and *Wallace's Merthyr Cardiff*, September-October shipment, at Rs. 19 per ton. The market closes firm and advancing. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley.....	nil.
West do.	Rs. 18 per ton.
Australian	nil.
Powell's Duffryn...	Rs. 20 "
Cardiff	Rs. 19 "
Japan	nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market for this staple remained quiet in tone, with a small business passing, especially for exporters' account, until about the middle of the present week, while prices declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy; but meantime, in sympathy with the recovery in New York and Liverpool, the feeling has become steady and latterly firm, and rates have moved upward Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, while a comparatively large business has been done by shippers, mainly in arrival contracts for the new crop, local consumers having been very small buyers of ready stuff. The business reported for exporters' account during the week under notice aggregates some 6,000 bales, chiefly contracts for Bengal of the new crop, for November-December delivery; Oomrawuttee descriptions, for January-February; Broach, for March; and Bhownugger, for April delivery; while the Mills have taken some 3,000 bales of ready old Compta, Oomras, and Tinnevelly, and a little new Bengal and Oomra kinds. This evening the market closed steady, with prices on the whole Re. 1 to Rs. 4 lower than they were a week ago.

Arrivals of the more forward growths of new Cotton are earlier than they were last season, 10,500 bales of Bengals and Oomras (chiefly the former) having already come forward against *nil* at the same time last year.

Monday morning's telegrams from the districts reported a further fall of nearly 1 3-8 inch of rain at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, where it was much needed; and the plants were flourishing in that and the other districts of the same circle, in seasonable weather. At Broach also a fall of over an inch had been registered since the middle of last week, the plants in that district having been reported to have been flourishing and in flower. At Dhulia, in the Oomrawuttee circle, nearly an inch of rain had fallen; but the weather had meantime become fine and bright again and only slight damage was reported from the recent rain. Picking had been general in some parts of the Bengal circle; and Cotton was arriving in small quantities at some of the district marts. Picking was also general at Oomrawuttee, Khangaum and Julgaum, in the last-named circle.

A little more rain in the Oomrawuttee Cotton circle was reported by the official telegrams received from the districts yesterday morning; but there had been no appreciable damage to the crop so far, though picking had become general in the Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum districts. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants could scarcely look better than they did, and it is stated that a larger area in this circle has been sown with Cotton this year. In the Broach and Dhollera circles the plants were flourishing; and at Wadhwan and Dhollera itself prospects had improved.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	—C. & F. Per lb.
Bengal, Fine	January, 96.	Rs. 215	—3¼d.
Do. Fully Good	"	" 195	—3 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	" 183	—3 11-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	" 230	—4d.
Do. Fully Good	"	" 221	—3 7-8d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	" 219	—3 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	January-February	" 226	—3 15-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	April-May	" 241	—4 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	" 230	—4d.
Do. Good	"	" 220	—3 27-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	May	" 232	—4 1-32d.
Westerns	"	" 221	—3¾d.
Broach, Fine	March	" 261	—4 15-32d.
Do. Good	"	" 257	—4 13-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengal....................	8,000	Nil.
Berar....................	1,000	Nil.
Khandeish	1,500	Nil.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	10,117	1,898	6,269
From 1st Jan. to 31st Oct.	1,475,058	1,545,183	1,563,762
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	9,645	1,937	6,281
From 1st Jan. to 31st Oct	528,121	780,037	784,551
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week..............	398	1,792	1,759
From 1st Jan. to 31st Oct	110,220	148,631	150,554

WHEAT.—A moderate business for shippers' account has been done in this staple from day to day, the feeling having been firm in the earlier part of the week under notice, and latterly steady. An advance of one anna per cwt. has been established in the price of *Delhi*, making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....Rs.	4-2-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 " ... "	4-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi............... "	3-15-6	"
Red Delhi .... "	3-15-0	"
Hard Yellow .... "	3-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad .... "	3-13-6	"
Hard Red........................ "	3-5-0	"

SEEDS.—This market was steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing until the beginning of the present week, when the feeling became firm, and a large business was done daily, an advance of 2 annas per cwt. in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* being established, our closing rates this evening being as follows:—

Linseed........................	Rs. 7-10-0 to 7-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-3-0 to 7-4-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore.	" 6-12-0	"
Do. Red " ...	" 6-7-0 to 6-8-0	"
Gingelly White	" 40-0-0 to 41-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed............	" 38-0-0 to 39-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	50,811	33,053	54,762
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st October	4,396,520	3,135,244	6,092,151
Linseed for the week......	6,880	9,884	29,085
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st October	2,609,471	5,167,232	4,038,166
Rapeseed for the week...	8,465	7,120	8,546
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st October	2,025,973	3,325,528	4,191,241
Gingellyseed for the week	29,137	13,904	27,685
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st October	818,279	842,565	1,067,747

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	19,478
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st October	2,407,799	1,551,542	4,514,428
Linseed for the week ...	4,000	3,601	5,714
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st October	2,391,277	5,143,796	3,817,710
Rapeseed for the week...	...	...	8,003
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st October	1,703,019	3,110,106	3,895,500
Gingelly seed for the week	2,254	1,804	4,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st October	1,048,931	902,866	1,168,508

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Maranham Para interrupted.

Cable Bonny Camerun interrupted.

Reunion mail closes at Mauritius. Noon, Wednesday, the 16th instant.

With effect from Friday, the 1st November, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas nine per word via Teheran or Suez, five annas a word less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Complete revised tariffs to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Annam, Hongkong, and Shanghai via Bhamo, Cochin-China, and Siam via Moulmein, Penang via Madras. Rates decreased by two annas to Russia (including Caucasus) via Teheran, Russia (excluding Caucasus) and Russia, Caucasus via Turkey or Turkey Odessa, Turkey (Europe) via Fao, Annam, Singapore via Madras or Moulmein Peking, via Bhamo, Cochin, China via Moulmein, Bhamo, Java and Siam via Madras, Tonquin via Moulmein, Aden via Bombay, Turkey (Asia) all places via Fao or Teheran, Batoum. Egypt first and second regions all places via Turkey, Elarich or Suez. Rates decreased by three annas to Russia (including Caucasus) and Turkey (Europe) via Suez, Hongkong via Madras or Moulmein, Japan via Bhamo, North America all places via Turkey, Teheran or Suez, North American Cables, except Nassau, Bermuda, and Key West, Tonquin, New South Wales South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Madras. Rates decreased by four annas to Shanghai and Philippine Islands via Madras or Moulmein, Cape Colony (other places), Zanzibar, Natal (other places), and Seychelles via Bombay, Aden, New South Wales, South and West Australia Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand via Moulmein. Rates decreased by five annas to Japan via Madras, Port Nolloth, Mauritius, and Durban via Bombay, Aden, Queensland via Moulmein or Madras. Rates decreased by six annas to new Caledonia via Moulmein or Madras.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—October 21, at Lahore, the wife of Sergeant-Major H H Browne, of a son.

BULLOCK—October 23, at Amraoti, the wife of F S Bullock, C S, Commissioner, H A D, of a son.

DADY—October 23, at Tanjore, the wife of Edwin Dady, D P W, of a son.

SEDDON—October 25, at Lahore, the wife of Sergeant J Seddon, R A, of a daughter.

TOWNLEY—October 24, at Petersfield, Simla, the wife of George Townley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TOUSSAINT—CHRISTIE—October 22, at St John's in the Wilderness Dharmsala, Punjab, by the Revd James Tunbridge, Church Missionary Society, Charles L Toussaint, only son of the late Revd Charles Thomas Toussaint, to Eva, daughter of James T Christie, C I E.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1895.

LETTERS received from a resident in Constantinople and relating to the recent disturbances in that city, bear out the conclusions that must already have been drawn from communications received through channels less direct. It is now quite clear both that the Armenians unfortunately provoked disturbance, and that the Turks having been so provoked went very much further than the Armenians had expected, and committed acts of great brutality. It is equally clear that the Armenian demonstration would never have taken place but for the proximity of the British Fleet; and there is, we fear, reason to suppose that the Armenian leaders instigating the movement were actuated not merely by a conviction that the said fleet would move to their protection in event of fierce retaliation by the Turks, but also by an impression that our Admiral merely awaited some such pretext for active intervention as would be afforded by a little bloodshed in the Turkish capital. But the Armenians not unnaturally lose sight of the fact that their interests constitute little more than a pawn in the great game of European politics; and they probably have no suspicion of the complex considerations of expediency that stir or still the activity of the diplomatic world. Cynicism grows ill in a virgin soil; and the uneducated Armenian is probably very far from a just appreciation of the cold-blooded business called polity. While the enlightened members of their community necessarily knew that the British Government and Press, for one reason or another, made more of the Armenian atrocities than was quite warranted by facts, they had probably no suspicion that the subject was being exploited by the said government. In any case they were perfectly willing to encourage the boom; and there remains little doubt that their demonstration was organised with a view to strengthening and even forcing the hand of the British Government. The possibility of internal disturbance arising from some such mistaken conception of the rôle devolving upon them formed one of the dangers with which the approach of the British Fleet was calculated to menace the Porte; and there seems to exist at Constantinople a conviction—in which indeed it would be difficult not to concur—that this particular danger was appreciated by the British Embassy and Lord Salisbury. We believe it may be taken for granted that no one at all acquainted with the situation in South Eastern Europe would have been at any loss to predict what effect would be produced upon the heterogeneous elements at Constantinople by the presence of a powerful force menacing interference. It has been frequently shown in modern history that such a threat almost inevitably leads to rioting either revolutionary or predatory; and our correspondent writes that "It seems to the enlightened portion of the population here unaccountable that England should have entered upon a course of policy the effects of which she had not gauged. Had she succeeded in getting her demands accepted a few months ago, all would have been well and her prestige enormously enhanced. As it is, she has only fostered false hopes in the breasts of the Armenians, who are now immoderate in their demands, and she has roused the religious hate and savage instincts of the Turks."

It is impossible to deny that England is to some extent responsible; but we believe that our correspondent falls into a common error when he ascribes the recent acts of violence to the excitement of "religious hate." The passions concerned are, we believe, much more deeply seated, much more fundamental and essential than any conviction or belief, no matter how sincere. Throughout history it has been shown that the most brutal actions are committed in the name of a religious difference; but when we closely examine the circumstances of such actions we find that they really proceeded from party animosities to which the religious pretext merely furnished a plea and a sanction. A difference in creed leads to the formation of two distinct congregations which inevitably become distinct communities each with different habits of life and divergent interests. A contest for mastery supervenes, and then the point of creed which has all along been the distinguishing mark of the two parties furnishes the warrant and sanction for excesses which could not be justified by any course of merely human argument. The creed furnishes the pretext, but not the motive; and it is curious to note how closely human beings resemble animals in the causation and manifestations of the fiercest passions. When great atrocities are committed they are instigated by the irritation of some brute instinct such as fear, or the abhorrence inspired in one community by another community's practice of some mundane act or habit that seems to the former to be contrary to nature. The fundamental instinct of all animal nature is probably that of sex with its complex manifestations: and wherever there is a radical difference of view upon the subject of woman the struggle between the dissentient communities will give rise to the greatest brutalities. We see this not only in Turkey, where the Mahomedan's sexual prejudices are outraged and his social principles endangered by the liberty allowed to Christian women; and where the Christian's regard for his womankind is irritated by the manifestations of the Mussulman contempt for them. At the present time, we find the same brute instincts wrought to fever point in the Southern States of America, where negro outrages upon white women and the lynching of untried blacks show that when the animal in man is roused, civilized conditions and traditions and conventions go by the board. Some of the barbarities practised upon suspected negroes by Americans who have known all the advantages of modern enlightenment would revolt a Bashi-bazouk; and several of the United States are engaged in an act of social robbery as unjustifiable as any practised by the Kurds in Armenia.

The Turk, on the one hand, finds his Government endangered by the presence within his frontiers of a community entirely out of sympathy with his ideas and intentions, and which having been affected by interested commiseration and agitation from without has taken part in seditious propaganda. So the Ottoman Government, while still proclaiming principles of equality to all its subjects, takes its own measures to uproot the community it distrusts. And if bloodshed occur in the course of the operation, it is to be ascribed to no religious difference, but simply to the animal instincts of self-preservation excited on both sides. The American, on the other hand, finds his Government embarrassed by the presence in his electorate of many negroes whom his nature loathes, and who vote together with the instinct of a race at bay. So the American, while continuing to boast a constitution whose corner-stone is the principle that God made all men equal, proceeds to deprive the negro of those privileges supposed to be "the birthright of every American citizen"—how well we know the phrase! And in this instance, if racial antipathy rises to exploding point and results in outrage and savagery on both sides, no difference of creed can be imputed as the cause. In both cases animal instincts are supreme. An informal war is in progress; and bestial as the resort to force must always be, informality in its prosecution inevitably introduces additional horrors. The sole difference between the two cases resides in the following facts. America is strong, and it is to no one's interest to gainsay any injustice she may please to practice within her borders. Turkey is weak and has become the punting house of European politics. It is an evil day for a country or a race when it becomes the subject of a boom whether in mines or politics. If we review the list of those that spring first to our recollection, and consider their present state, what do we find? Australia and the South American Eldoradoes are in great difficulties. Greece is bankrupt, having been intoxicated with silly adulation till it lost its head and determined, poor little earthern pot, to sail down the stream with the brazen pots. Ireland is stagnant if not retrogressive, and occupies its time with retrospective contemplation of its threadbare sorrows, instead of taking active part in the present. The development of Egypt which advanced so rapidly during the first years of British rule has been largely arrested since irresponsible France began to exploit, for her own ends, the unintelligent jealousies of the fellahin. Bulgaria which grew apace under a ruler who had the courage to cry "hands off" to all outsiders, seems to be going apace to rack and ruin both politically and financially. Our latest news from that country is that agriculture is greatly depressed, that the prohibitive duties on imports are ruining the trade of the young country, and that the Nationalist and Russophil parties paralyse all enterprise by maintaining a state of suspense. Roumania and Servia are rotten to the core, and each has recently been the scene of disturbance. We cannot recall an instance of a country on which a foreign diplomatist not responsible for its government has turned "the evil eye" to lust after it, and which has not withered day by day. We do not know a single race that has listened to the piping of the outside politician and alien enthusiast and that has not lost its reason and its manhood. The theme of the charmer is always that of righteous indignation, and his song is of purest altruism; but the end of his "protege" is ruin.

THE life-boat "famed in song and story" that for generations has brought rescue to the shipwrecked mariner, is likely soon to disappear from all the most important stations in favour of an improvement that will be as much superior to the row-boat as the fire-engine is to the hand pump at a conflagration. It is a little more than a hundred years since the first lifeboat was devised by Lionel Luken, of Long Acre, who in 1784 constructed his insubmergable boat. Six years later the next life-boat was launched at South Shields. It was the joint design of Messrs. Woodhouse and Greathead, and was soon engaged on active duty, so that by 1802 it had been instrumental in saving 200 lives at the mouth of the Tyne. Mr. Greathead then petitioned Parliament for a reward for his invention, and was promptly voted £1,200, to which Trinity House added £105. Lloyds, the same sum, and the Society of Arts a gold medal and fifty guineas. The Emperor of Russia sent Mr. Greathead a diamond ring to mark his appreciation of the invention. By the year 1886 upwards of 31,645 lives had been saved on the British coasts by the life-boat, which, although greatly improved, still depended on oar and sail for propulsion. Pulling a strongly-built heavy boat through a stormy sea or a still more stormy surf is a labour that can only be undertaken by men of the strongest physique and of great endurance. The duty usually falls in the worst of weather, and many a time the crew may have to turn out at night in a snow storm and pull for several miles at the utmost strain against the wind for hours to reach a wreck. Then comes the dangerous work of rescue, and finally the laborious pull home again. When even minutes lost in nearing the ship may be a matter of life and death, the slow progress of a row-boat must often mark a period of agonising suspense equally to the crew in peril and the friends or spectators ashore. It is also evident that the crew must be more or less exhausted on reaching the vessel. All this is now changed by the advent of the steam propelled life-boat, which, after numerous experiments and partial failures, is now an accomplished structure, which has already stood the most severe trials. It was soon evident to the inventors that neither paddles nor screw would suit a life-boat. The former would run too much risk of damage, and offered too much surface to the wind; and the latter in a rough sea would be so often out of the water as to be unmanageable. There is only one part of the boat which is never exposed in any weather, and that is the middle of the keel, and this was chosen as the spot for the propellor. The propellor could not, however, be allowed to project from the body of the boat else it would prevent it from being launched or hauled up on a beach. The propellor therefore took the form of a turbine pump, fixed in the bottom of the boat, drawing its water supply from below the keel and discharging at each side of the boat below the line of flotation. Branch discharge pipes are made to point fore and aft, controlled by valves within reach of the steersman, so that the boat may be run forward, backward, or turned on its centre, while the engine runs always in one direction without stopping. The rudder is thus the only piece of moving mechanism that projects beyond the body of the boat. The latest example of this style of craft has recently been built by Messrs. Thorneycroft and Co., of Chiswick, the well known builders of torpedo launches for the National Life-boat Institution of Holland. The length of the hull is 55 feet, the extreme breadth 13 ft. 6in., the depth of the hull 5 ft. 6in., and the draught of water 3 ft. 3 in. A small compound engine, working direct on to the turbine, with steam at 140 lbs. pressure per square inch, developes about 250 horse-power, and produces a speed of nearly 10 miles an hour. The water-tube boiler can get up steam in a few minutes, and no amount of tumbling in the sea affects its steady working. Everything that skill and experience can suggest has been done to render the life-boat effective for its purpose. The steel hull is unsinkable owing to a sufficient provision of air chambers, and self-acting valves will drain the large open cockpit in the after part if seas should break over it. Our readers will realise the value of the steam life-boat on the stormy British coast where one winter's night in 1874 eleven ships were wrecked near the mouth of the Tyne along a coast line of about forty miles. There are very few associations for the performance of good and humane works that can shew a record more interesting or more honourable than that of the Royal Life-boat Institution, whose office is in St. John, St. Adelphi, London, and this record will extend enormously in the near future by the aid that steam will bring to the rapid and effective saving of life at sea. At a recent meeting of the institution rewards amounting to £470 were granted to crews of life-boats, and payments amounting to £5,700 were ordered to be made to the 303 establishments of the institution.

NOTWITHSTANDING the reluctance of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to seek aid from the War Office in settlement of the new disputes with King Coffee, another Ashantee expedition seems inevitable. An ultimatum was sent to him urging the King to accept a British Resident, who would in future see that his Majesty adhered to his treaty engagements. The King denies that he has ever broken or violated any of them, or that he has hampered trade or attacked the tribes under British protection. He further denies that he had countenanced human sacrifices or raided for slaves. All these charges have been brought against him. He indignantly denies them, though there is reason to believe that he is guilty of every one of them. But King Coffee would have us know that the fact of Ashantee being within the sphere of British influence does not carry away his independence as a sovereign. Therefore he will not accept our dictation and will not receive our Resident—until we compel him.

APROPOS of the reported dissention between Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his wife as to the propriety of acceding to the popular desire that Prince Boris, the heir to the Crown should become a member of the national Greek Church, it does not seem to be generally known that a special clause in the Bulgarian Constitution prescribes that, though a prince of another communion may be elected to the throne without change of ritual, his offspring must be bred in accordance with the tenets of the Greek Church. The point was formally waived as a preliminary to the Prince's marriage, but it is less surprising that it should be raised under present conditions, than that the Princess - no doubt at the instigation of the strong-minded mother—should venture to contest it.

IN our issue of yesterday we published an announcement to the effect that the new Governor-General of Goa will land, to-day, at the Ballard Pier. Since then we learn it has been considered advisable, owing to the fact that other passengers and their baggages will be landing at the Ballard Pier at the same time, to change his Excellency's landing-place to the Apollo Bunder, and orders have been issued accordingly. This announcement will doubtless interest the numerous Portuguese subjects in Bombay, who will now have a better opportunity of showing respect to their new Governor-General.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned the increase of the Municipal President's salary by Rs. 200, thus raising it to Rs. 2,000, as recently recommended by the Commissioners.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India, who is expected to come, to-day, by the P and O. Co.'s mail steamer Clyde, will land not at the Ballard Pier, but at the Apollo Bunder, where the guard-of-honour and the District Staff will attend.

As no reply has been received to the petition forwarded to Government by the condemned man Fonseca, the execution which was fixed for this morning has been postponed indefinitely.

THE Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, pointed out that the practice of granting gratuities to Railway subordinates on the ground of long service and old age was opposed to the spirit of the ruling laid down in a Government of India circular of 1895, and the matter was accordingly referred to that Government, which has now ruled that long service and unfitness for further service through old age should not form the only ground for the grant of gratuities.

FROM the 19th to the 25th ultimo, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 268 Hindus, and 32 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 319 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 348. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from measles, 116 from fevers, 28 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa, and 162 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·0 per 1,000 per annum.

THE 18th Hussars provided an interesting entertainment at Umballa on the 23rd ultimo. The regiment have a new riding master who has devoted himself to the training of the rough riders and other picked men in various equestrian accomplishments, and their first appearance in public before a very large assembly, on Wednesday, was a great success. The principal items of the entertainment were:—Plaiting the May Pole, mounted quadrilles, bare-back riding and vaulting, musical ride. Riders and horses showed that they had been trained to perfection and all four performances were vociferously applauded.

A BIG fraud has been discovered on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and a special inspecting officer of accounts has been ordered to investigate the case on the spot. Some half-a-dozen persons are already in custody, and another it is said, has committed suicide. The affair is considered very serious, as it involves a loss of a large sum of money, and the fraud seems to have been carried on for some years very cleverly, though *prima facie* the system of check on the part of the superior officials would seem to have been perfunctory.

THE Devali Horse and Cattle Fair came to a close at Amritsar on the 21st ultimo, when the prizes to the successful competitors were given away by the Deputy Commissioner. After the prize distribution races were held when a programme consisting of six events was gone through. About 60,000 natives from the city and a large number of Europeans were present. The Amritsar Municipality gave Rs. 1,885 as prizes to exhibitors of cattle only. The total income from the fair this year was Rs. 12,500. During the nine days that the fair lasted, no fewer than 5,000 horses and 50,000 cattle were brought for sale. Of these 4,000 horses and 48,000 cattle were sold. The agents of the Native Chiefs of the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India, bought a large number of animals. On the whole the quality of horses this year was pronounced to be very good.

TOONEY, the Mahomedan Fakir, who claims to be scorpion-proof, and whose methods were described by a correspondent a short time ago in the *Pioneer*, has been experimented on by Surgeon-General D. D. Cunningham, of Calcutta, and has satisfactorily demonstrated his exemption from scorpion stings. Tooney's experiences had hitherto been confined to living *Hypodermitico-syringophoroi*, and he was not a little horrified when the Doctor proposed hypodermically injecting the poison of scorpions under his skin. However he passed triumphantly through the ordeal, and may be the means of keeping naturalists on the look-out for individuals who are immune to cobra-poison, for there can be little doubt that such men do exist in India and Burma. It is a moot point whether the big green rock scorpion (*Buthus afer*) is the most venomous of the species, as almost incredible stories are told of other tropical scorpions. The well-known naturalist Swainson says that the only means of saving the lives of our soldiers who were stung in Egypt during the war with Napoleon was by the amputation of the limb, and the sting of a South American species produces fever numbness of the limbs, tumours on the tongue and other formidable symptoms. There have been some authentic cases recorded of death in adults from the sting of some of the Indian species, but very little appears to be known on the subject, and in the majority of cases the pain passes off in a few hours and no after symptoms are felt. From this and other experiments there would seem to be little question of the possibility of acquiring an immunity against even cobra venom as the result of use and wont. By means of the steady employment of gradually increased doses Dr. Cunningham has brought a monkey to a point where he takes doses sufficient to kill several normal monkeys without showing any inconvenience whatever. How far such an exemption will persist apart from continuous administration of the venom, however, is still an open question.

LORD SHEFFIELD has sent a telegram to the *Daily News* in regard to his recent expulsion from Sebastopol, in which he denies the Consul-General's explanation. He says he was expelled within an hour of his landing, and had no intention of going to Yalta until ordered. The Consul-General, he says, has confused an incident connected with the photographs of a young lady of the party with the incident of our expulsion. The incident of the photographs did not take place until their return to Sebastopol from Yalta a week later.

A STATEMENT has been issued from the War Office declaring that a candidate for an Army commission who is certified by the head of his college to be also a candidate for honours at his University will be permitted to postpone the production of his certificate of having passed for the B. A. degree until three months after the commencement of the Army literary examination on condition that he is within the limits of age at the time of the examination, and that if the certificate is not produced such examination will be cancelled.

ONE of Sir John Tenniel's cartoons in *Punch* sums up in a manner at once effective and amusing, the situation in the Far East and in Eastern Europe. In the corner of a walled-in yard crouches a huge, unwieldy dragon, shrinking with evident terror from a bulldog labelled "Ultimatum," which Lord Salisbury holds in leash. The dragon, of course, represents China, its helpless and spiritless condition admirably indicated by its lolled-out tongue, its attitude of submission, and its expression of impotent rage and fear. Peering over the wall at the unhappy dragon and the ferocious bulldog is the face of a Turk, surmounted by the inevitable fez, and with painful apprehension expressed in every feature. "Very useful dog this," says Lord Salisbury, "I may want him again," overhearing which pregnant remark the "Unspeakable" can only give vent to his feelings by an agonised "Oh! Lor!" The drawing of the cartoon is as excellent as its conception is humorous.

THE delimitation of the Gambia-Senegal frontier under the Anglo-French Agreement of 1889 is, said the *Times* of October 5th, to be proceeded with as soon as the French Governor of Senegal has selected a Commissioner to represent the interest of France. The conditions of the delimitation, which give to Great Britian a strip about three hundred miles long stretching inwards from the coast to Yarbatenda, and having a depth of ten miles only on either side of the river were strictly laid down by the agreement of 1889. The work of the Commission will be to determine the exact position of the ten-mile line. As the river winds a good deal some delicate surveying will be required, but the detail is a matter chiefly of local interest, and the appointment of Commissioners was left to the discretion of the local authorities Mr. Henry Reeve, Surveyor of the colony, has been selected to represent British interests.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

UNEASINESS IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

THE BOURSES STILL NERVOUS.

LONDON, Oct. 31, Midnight.

Uneasiness continues to be felt regarding the political situation, more especially in respect to the relations between Great Britain and Russia.

The tone of the European Bourses, to-day, was again characterized by nervousness.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ASHANTEE.

THE KING PREFERS WAR.

Reuter's special correspondent at Accra telegraphs that the King of Coomassie has rejected the British Ultimatum, and says he prefers war, for which he is fully prepared.

MAHOMEDAN RISING IN CHINA.

Advices from North China state that the Mahomedan insurgents have captured Lauchanfu, the capital of Kan-Su, and are defeating the Chinese in every direction.

The Secret Societies of Central China have joined the Mahomedans.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A Russian Official Communique declares that the political situation is tranquil, and, therefore, not calculated to inspire any uneasiness.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S FAREWELL TO THE ARMY.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has taken his farewell of the Army in an Order, stating that his connection with it ceases, after fifty-three years' service, with the deepest sorrow.

His Royal Highness rehearses the important changes in the Army, and hands his successor a force whereof her Majesty the Queen and the Empire are justly proud.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY TO JAPAN.

Eight millions sterling, the first instalment of the Chinese War Indemnity, was paid to Japan in London, to-day.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

M. Bourgeois, who belongs to the Radical Party, has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet.

M. Doumer has accepted the portfolio of the Ministry of Finance, and M. Bourgeois that of the Interior.

The portfolio of Foreign Affairs has not yet been filled. M. Hanotaux, to whom it was offered, declined to accept it, because he objects to the annexation of Madagascar, which is part of the policy of the new Cabinet.

EVACUATION OF THE LIAOTUNG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.

The *Novoe Vremya* states that the Japanese have commenced the evacuation of the Liaotung peninsula.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 31.

The s. s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 26th inst., arrived here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Oct. 31.

The s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 25th instant, left here, at 11 p.m., to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Bombay mails of the 19th instant arrived, at Brindisi, to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Nov. 1.

After visiting Castle Rock and Dhulpad, Lord Sandhurst arrived here, to-day, and stays at the Collector, Mr. Winchester's bungalow. While at Castle Rock, the Governor went down the Ghaut section of the railway in a trolly, and inspected the Dudhsagar Falls. At night, his Excellency slept in the train. The party returned to Belgaum on Wednesday, and with Mr. Woodward, Collector, Mr. Holland, Police Superintendent, and Mr. Palliser, proceeded by a special train to Dhulpad, where his Excellency visited the head works of the Gokak Canal, also visiting the famous Gokak Falls and mills, the agents of which are Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co., of Bombay. His Excellency took breakfast at the mills with Mr. Kerr, the manager. The Governor next visited the hills that are infested by the dacoits, and which are in close vicinity of Dhulpad. While the party were on the way to Satara, the Chief of Sangli met Lord Sandhurst at Sangli Station, and some time was spent in conversation.

His Excellency arrived at Satara Road Station shortly after midnight, yesterday, and slept in the saloon. This morning the District Superintendent came here and the Assistant Collector, Mr. Shepherd, received his Excellency at the station. The party came to Satara City by dak, and proceeded to the Collector's bungalow, where the Governor was received by Assistant Collectors, Messrs. Rand and Arthur, Sessions Judge Tagore, Assistant Judge Fry, Surgeon Crowly, Captains Piers, Dann, Faggan, and Galbraith. At noon his Excellency received visits from Rajaram Bhosley, first-class Sardar, Ragunath Panditrao, second-class Sardar, and Datu Pingle, third-class Sardar. Lord Sandhurst returned visits in the afternoon, and also received the Municipal address.

Lord Sandhurst, in reply, made an eloquent speech, dealing with the various points in the address. His Excellency joined in the regret with the Municipality at the railway being at a great distance from the city, as it hampered trade. It was misfortunate, but in times of financial depression Government could not be expected to undertake any vast expenditure to improve the commerce of a single town. Referring to the demand of trial by jury made in the address, Lord Sandhurst said it was in an experimental stage in the Presidency, and Government were patient to see how it worked. If it worked well Government would surely see how far and where it can be extended. His Excellency was glad that Satara was free from the acrimonious, and sometimes violent, disputes arising from religious differences, which, he hoped, would in time be things of the past. Referring to the request for assistance in matters of irrigation and sugar-refining, the Governor observed that both the questions raised were important issues, and the only promise he could give was that if the proposals reached the Government they would receive his best attention.

THE GOA MUTINY.

THE ATTACK ON ALDONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 1.

The expedition started yesterday. At 3 o'clock in the morning the troops heard High Mass at the Convent of Bom Jesus. The Mass was sung by Father Azavedo, and at the conclusion of the Mass the priest in an eloquent speech urged the troops to be faithful to the King, and to be courageous in the performance of their duties. From the church the troops departed for Santo Estevam, where they encamped, raising sheds, etc.

Captain Gomes da Costa was to leave for Bicholim with one company of the special police force.

News received, to-day, states that the mutineers have left the Fort of Sanquelim, and returned to Nanuz. No fresh depredations have been reported. Apparently the freebooters are preparing to run away. The Christian and Mahomedan soldiers have again addressed the Count of Mahem, asking him to intercede on their behalf to obtain pardon. They say that if they took part in the robberies it was out of sheer necessity.

Altogether twenty-four deaths occurred among the gang of robbers who attacked the Church at Aldona. Among the residents of the locality only three were slightly wounded.

Yesterday there was no occurrence worthy of note. The Governor has issued an order dispensing with the services of all the volunteers until further orders.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

At the opium sale, to-day, 1,510 chests of Behar opium were sold at the average rate of Rs 1,491, and 1,595 chests Benares opium at the average rate of Rs. 1,495.

THE SITABAI CLOCK TOWER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NOWSARI, Nov. 1.

The opening ceremony of the Sitabai Clock Tower attached to Luxman Hall was performed, to-day, by the well-known Parsi gentleman, Mr. Behramji Nasserwanji Sirvai. This clock has cost Rs. 2,500, and is fitted by Messrs. Lund and Blockley.

THE PAMIR DELIMITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

In connection with the Pamir delimitation, it appears now that Colonel Gerard not having received the plenipotentiary powers, was unable to act without reference to the Home Government. The Russian Commissioner was anxious to secure the Zanik Pass in accordance with orders of the Russian War Office, and Colonel Gerard immediately referred the matter to the late Home Government, and received definite instructions to retain the Zanik Pass, as the Pass in question was considered as one of very material assistance to us. The Russian Commissioner, however, was unable to agree with the British Commissioner, and was compelled in his turn to make a second reference. Meanwhile, Lord Salisbury's Government holding the view that the Zanik Pass was of absolutely no strategical importance, reversed the order of Lord Rosebery's Government, and allowed the Russian Commissioner to retain the Pass as originally suggested. The entire question arose through the faulty frontier maps, but it is satisfactory to note that from the first to last everything passed off most amicably on both sides.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff left Simla, this morning, on a tour under the usual salute.

THE RAI BARELI-BENARES RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The sum of Rs. 84,34,088 is sanctioned for the construction of the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway extension line.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department.—New rules are published regarding the necessity for obtaining special permission in future to visit any cis-frontier tract declared by the political authorities to be dangerous.

Forest Department.—Mr. A. Beechey, Conservator of Forests, in the interests of the public service, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

Home Department.—Sir Antony MacDonnel's appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces is notified.

Colonel Wilkins, Deputy Surveyor-General, Land Surveys, reverts temporarily to military duties.

Military Department.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Staff of the Malakhand Brigade:—To command the Brigade, General Waterfield; to be Orderly Officer, Captain G. Hall; to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain G. Dillon; to be Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling, Lieutenant H. Cotterill; to be Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon Calthrop; and to be Transport Officer, Captain Northcott; to be Provost Marshall, Captain Colomb.

Army Staff.—Colonel G. Simpson is appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General, vice General Begbie.

Colonels Cummins and Thomas receive promotion.

Captain N. Swanston, to be Assistnt Commissary-General.

Surgeon-Colonel Maunsell to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, vice Surgeon-Major-General Walsh.

Surgeon-Captain Swinton is appointed Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay.

The tenure of appointment of Captain Cookson, Ordnance Department, is extended to five years.

F. Adams and H. Cordeaux are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Indian Marine—Commander Lye is granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant Duplat Taylor is temporarily transferred to the half-pay list.

Legislative Department.—The unexpired portion of leave for one year, granted to Mr. Harvey James, Legislative Secretary to the Government of India, is cancelled.

Revenue Department.—Mr. J. Nesbit, Officiating Conservator of Forests, reverts to his former appointment during the absence of Mr. A. Smythies, Deputy Director.

Forest School, Dehra Dun.—Messrs. A. Gordon, and B. Omaston receive temporary promotion.

Public Works Department.—Accounts Office—Messrs. W. Curry and J. Marshall are promoted to be Government Examiners.

Mr. A. Oldham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. J. Williams, Locomotive Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, 3rd Class.

Mr. G. Gibb is permanently appointed to the Locomotive Department, State Railways.

Mr. R. Volkers, Examiner of Accounts, will have charge of that portion of the Public Works Department that is remaining in Simla.

BOMBAY COMMAND ODERS.

POONA, Nov. 1.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Lieutenant Macdonald to the officiating Medical Charge, vice Surgeon-Captain Thompson, proceeded on leave.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Freeland, R.E., on transfer from Madras, to the Quetta Circle.

Lieutenant Farwell, R. E., is transferred from the Quetta Circle to Bombay Division, Military Works.

Captain Thomas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is transferred from Nagpore to the Mhow District; and Major J. Wilcocks, D. S. O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, from Mhow to the Nagpore District, with effect from the 1st November, 1895.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Ventris, Essex Regiment, who has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment of the Bombay Command, is posted to the Deesa district.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Gibbs is transferred from Bombay district to the Sind district.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Rivers, A.M.S., is transferred from Bombay district to the Sind district.

With reference to the Bombay Army Order, Captain Grantham will rejoin the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Surgeon-Major Bull, M. D., Medical Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles, for eight months (pension service eighteenth year commenced 1st July, 1895).

Surgeon-Major Jervis, Medical Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service eighteenth year commenced 27th November, 1895).

Lieutenant Elderton, officiating Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension serviee seventh year commenced 10th November, 1895).

Surgeon-Major Sargent, Medical Officer, 3rd Bombey Infantry, for one year (pension service eighteenth year commenced 25th December, 1895).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieutenant Freeth, twelve months, on private affairs, out of India.

Durham Light Infantry (2nd Battalion)—Captain Menzies, twelve months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Captain Burrard, 72nd Field Battery, an extension from the 2nd October to the 2nd December, 1895, on medical certificate, out of India, granted by the Commander-in-Chief, in extension of the leave granted on the 5th.

Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Da Costa, an extension of three months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Commissariat Department—Sub-Conductor Wigley, an extension of four months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Venice, left here for Bombay, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae, left here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, left here for Karachi, this morning.

PORT SAID, Oct. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	4
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107
3 per cent. Rentes	93½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	31

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £41,700,000; increase, £200,000; public deposits, £4,700,000; decrease, £100,000; other deposits, £50,600,000; decrease, unchanged; other securities, £25,500,000; decrease, unchanged; notes and gold, £32,300,000; increase, £100,000. The Bank's reserve is 58 per cent. of the liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, [illegible]OBER 31.

10 p.m.	80·9

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

6 a.m.	78·5
9 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	86·2
4 p.m.	84·6

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

BELFAST, Oct. 10.

Those who want to judge, without going to the States or Colonies, what the average Irishman with opportunity can do, should come North—see Belfast, the centre of Irish commercial enterprise. After Dublin, cultured, lackadaisical, fine lady-like, making up in dignity what she lacks in opulence, Belfast seems decidedly *parvenu*—a city with no love of leisure, no encouragement to loiter in the quiet pleasant bye-paths of life—a *nouveau-riche* with all her wealth on her back, pushing and jostling herself forward regardless of everything but hard cash. But in these days of progress this is as it should be. There is no contempt for the self-made but for those who fail. We rise on stepping stones not of our dead selves—but of our down-trodden brethren—up-to-date illustrations of Darwin's doctrine of the survival of the fittest.

⁂

Belfast is very happy in its situation on a broad lough sheltered by hills picturesquely planted and built on as a summer suburb. The business streets are wide and important-looking with massive, highly decorated architecture, showing a splendid recklessness of cost in the cause of advertisement and commercial display. Art has hardly yet stirred the Belfast citizen soul. There are, of course, some statues of public men and preachers, and there are obelisks. Ireland's enthusiasm on any great occasion or commemoration generally shews itself in some solid form of stone work, or pile of granite or marble, in which the country abounds.

⁂

The exhibition now open at Belfast hardly gives an adequate idea of the industrial development of the city and district. The linen manufacture, which is one of the great sources of wealth in the North, is very slightly represented. Possibly the natives know everything about it from personal experience in the mills and factories; but strangers would find it very interesting to see the process of transformation from the raw material as it comes from its bath in the lint hole, where it is steeped to soften the fibre, to its *debut* as a fine starched shirt front on the breast of the merchant prince in whose looms it was brought to perfection. Except some beautiful hanks of flax, fresh from the hands of the scutcher, who teazes out all the coarse fibre and irregularities, there is no exhibit of the linen industry, besides the finely embroidered sheets, pillow slips and table napery, which are to be seen in all good shops in the kingdom.

⁂

One of the most surprising things on show is the round tower standing in the centre of the main hall, and entirely built of whiskey bottles. The surprise is not altogether in the novelty of the material in this great structure. Towers have been often built of soap, of preserved milk cans, of candles. There is even in the present exhibition a very elegant Swiss Chalet composed altogether of black thorn sticks. The point to wonder at is that a show got up in aid of the funds of a strict Temperance organization should have the singular broadmindness or purblindness to set up the enemy, which it is its sole business to fight, in the position of a god in its midst. As long, however, as the tower stands with its bottles lightly corked, the Temperance Society stands unconvicted of sin. It is only illogical. When the exhibition closes will its promoters have the courage of their convictions and smash the tower to pieces, letting the precious golden liquor flow as a libation to the Teetotal God, if there be one in the country.

⁂

This is hardly the way the canny Northern grows rich. So more probably he will make a compromise with his conscience and sell his good old round tower of whiskey at so high a figure as to make the possibility of getting drunk on it prohibitive. Some little dodge of this kind has been already in force in the exhibition. When it was first opened, there was plenty of alcohol to look at in case and bottles. But not a drop to drink. This naturally did not find favour with the thirsty tourist or even the townsmen, who have not generally accepted the ascetic cold water cure preached by the local Temperance Apostles. The lack of spiritual comforts threatened the success of the undertaking. Then with that wisdom which always guides the dealings of the children of this world, the teetotal ideal was put away, alcoholic drinks were sold at a high profit with no worse result than an occasional laugh or a sneer at the Temperance faddists who like others—the Church of Ireland for example—do not disdain to profit by the excess of whiskey and beer consumed in the country.

⁂

A loan art collection is one of the principal features of the exhibition. Her Majesty the Queen, in compliance with a request from the Fine Art Committee for a contribution, lent the mosaic picture of the Madonna which she had received from his Holiness the Pope on the occasion of her Jubilee. This with the best desire to please her Irish subjects, whose devout Roman Catholicism had always been impressed upon her. If the exhibition were held in Cork, Limerick, Galway, or even Dublin, which has its large proportion of Catholics, the Papal gift would have been received with enthusiasm. But alas for the poor Queen's knowledge of her loyal subjects in the North, it was entirely unappreciated. Staunch Protestants and Presbyterians, they can not even give æsthetic worship to a madonna or a saint, and as for the Pope, the only mention of his name is on the 12th of July in connection with a hotter place than polite lips would dare pronounce.

⁂

Tea kiosks, a militia band rather fierce in its fortes, a tight rope performer, a flying lady, and a horde of fascinating stall holders, imploring everyone to buy their bog oak pigs, spinning wheels, embroidered handkerchiefs, &c., are the greater attractions of the show to the mind not *blasé* from similar things at Earls Court Olympia, and the Agricultural Hall. Then there are photographs to interest the amateur snapshot operator, phonographs where one may enjoy the coster songs of Chevalier or the sonatas of Beethoven, Peepshow-novelties by Edison, and a great variety of small entertainments to pass time pleasantly without any great strain on the purse strings.

⁂

Though Belfast is itself close by the sea, the citizen does not content himself entirely on his native sands, but goes Northward to Portrush, where there is a safe beach for the children and golf links for the seniors. Splendid hotel accommodation as well as furnished houses and apartments are to be had. The only drawback now to Portrush is that it has become too popular. Its bracing sea breezes have become known everywhere, and Britains and Americans flock over in numbers taking up the best rooms and greatly increasing the tariff. Scotch trippers, too of, the manufacturing class come over in hordes, not indeed like their Scottish or Pictish forbears for piracy but pleasure. Still they are almost as little welcome.

⁂

The electric tramway to the Giant's Causoway the great marvel of Antrim, runs along the sea-side for eight miles—at first passing by the Portrush Club golf links. Then leaving the sandhills with their gay red flags behind, it rushes along through a bleak bogland country—one side of the carriage almost overhanging the steep broken cliff. There is a most curious mixture of rock hereabouts. The upper strata black basalt, the lower white limestone with here and there a horizontal layer of flint. In the limestone the sea has worn away strange shapes. There is the giant's head—perfect as if it were the work of a human sculptor; besides wonderful pillars, arches and caves that would take weeks to see and explore.

⁂

Dunluce Castle is a splendidly placed ruin. It occupies a cliff joined by a mere shred of rock to the mainland. Very little remains except the massive angles of the main walls which have had strength to stand against the Atlantic storms. Far out in the sea beyond Dunluce one can see a lonely lighthouse—it looks a tiny thing like a red pillar letter-box—for all that its chances of survival are much more hopeful than the great cliffs which the sea is eating away and undermining everyday.

⁂

The electric tram passes Bushmills, a town known by its whiskey of the same name. A subtle aroma of spirit pervades the North generally, but at the Causeway it amounts, in the nose of a non-consumer, to a smell. At the same time it does not seem to affect the heads of the inhabitants extraordinarily. The guides race down the steep paths as sure-footed as the native goats or donkeys, and trip over the hexagonal pillar pavement that Finn Mac Cumbal designed for the convenience of his Scottish cousin-giant as lightly as a gaiety girl. Here they will point out the Lady's wishing seat where you can have your heart's desire, there a wishing well where you can drink and be happy forever after. Then they will sell you arrow heads of flint—so called by courtesy—as the manufacture is one of the up-to-date industries of the North, carried on by an enterprising person of the name of MacClane. And if you are an innocent Yankee you will go home to your family, believing yourself the happy possessor of the arrow head that pierced the heart of some fine old Scottish invader.

⁂

But it is all delightful. A grand old fairy tale that even grown-ups can listen to and enjoy—marvelling at the wondrous foundation for it all that stands century after century for the world to theorize about. Over the water Scotland shows dim and shadowy—and those who go there to investigate find there the other end of the giant's geometrical causeway. Lord MacNachten, of legal celebrity, brother to Sir Francis MacNachten, the lord of the soil, has built himself a beautiful residence on the shore near the causeway, where there is the most beautiful view of the distant Donegal Coast and of the Atlantic breakers. The electric tramway company have not according to report found Lard MacNachten the best of neighbours.

QUIQUERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Part IV.

The incessant crash and jar of these cakes almost drowned the rippling sound of sheets of pack-ice being driven bodily under the floe as cards are hastily pushed under a tablecloth. Where the water was shallow these sheets would be piled one atop of the other till the bottommost touched mud fifty feet down and the discoloured sea banked behind the muddy ice till the increasing pressure drove all forward again. In addition to the floe and the pack-ice, the gale and the currents were bringing down true bergs, sailing mountains of ice, snapped off from the Greenland side of the water or the north shore of Melville Bay. They pounded in solemnly from the offing, the waves breaking white round them, and advanced on the floe like an old-time fleet under full sail. But a berg that seemed ready to carry the world before it would ground helplessly in deep water, reel over and wallow in a lather of foam and mud, and flying frozen spray, while a much smaller and lower one would rip and ride into the flat ice, flinging tons of ice on either side and cutting a track a mile long before it was stopped. Some fell like swords, shearing a raw-edged canal through the floe; and others, falling on hard ice, could not break through it, but splintered into a shower of blocks, weighing scores of tons apiece, that whirled and skirled among the hummocks. Others, again, rose up bodily out the water when they shoaled, twisted as though in pain, and fell solidly on their sides while the sea threshed over their shoulders. This trampling and crowding and bending and buckling and arching of the ice into every possible shape was going on as far as the eye could reach all along the north line of the floe. From where Kotuko and the girl were, the confusion looked no more than an uneasy rippling, crawling movement under the horizon, but it came towards them each moment, and they could hear far away to landward a heavy booming, as it might have been the boom of artillery through a fog. That showed that floe was being jammed home against the iron cliffs of Bylot's Island, the land to the southward, behind them.

"This has never been before," said Kotuko, staring stupidly. "This is not the time. How can the floe break now?"

"Follow that!" the girl cried pointing to the Thing half-limping, half-running distractedly before them. They followed tugging at the hand-sleigh, while nearer and nearer came the roaring march of the ice. At last the fields round them cracked and starred in every direction and the cracks opened and snapped like the teeth of wolves. But where the Thing rested, on a mound of old and scattered ice-blocks some fifty feet high, there was no motion. Kotuko leaped forward wildly, dragged the girl after him, and crawled to the bottom of the mound. The talking of the ice grew louder and louder round them, but the mound stayed fast, and as the girl looked at him he threw his right elbow upwards and outwards; making the Inuit sign for land in the shape of an island. And land it was that the eight-legged, limping Thing had led them to—some granite-tipped, sand-beached islet off the coast, shod and sheathed and masked with ice so that no man could have told it from the floe, but at the bottom solid earth, and no shifting ice. The smashing and rebound of the floes as they grounded and splintered, marked the borders of it, and a friendly shoal ran out to the northward, turning aside the rush of the heaviest ice exactly as a plough-share turns over loam. There was a danger, of course, that some heavily-squeezed ice-field might shoot up the beach and plane off the top of the islet bodily, but that did not trouble Kotuko and the girl, when they made their snow house and began to eat, and heard the ice hammer and skid along the beach. The Thing had disappeared, and Kotuko was talking excitedly about his power over spirits as he crouched round the lamp. In the middle of his wild sayings the girl began to laugh and rock herself backwards and forwards.

Behind her shoulder, crawling into the hut crawl by crawl, there were two heads, one yellow and one black, that belonged to two of the most sorrowful and ashamed dogs that ever you saw. Kotuko the dog was one and the black leader was the other. Both were now fat, well-looking, and quite restored to their proper minds; but coupled to each other in an extraordinary fashion. When the black leader ran off, you remember, his harness was still on him. He must have met Kotuko the dog and played or caught with him, for his shoulder-loop had caught in the plaited copper wire of Kotuko's collar, and had drawn tight, so that neither dog could get at the trace to gnaw it apart, but was fastened sidelong to his neighbour's neck. That, with the freedom of hunting on their own account, must have helped to cure their madness. They were very sober.

The girl pushed the two shamefaced creatures towards Kotuko, and, sobbing with laughter, cried, "That is Quiquern, who led us to safe ground. Look at his eight legs and double head!"

Kotuko cut them free, and they fell into his arms, yellow and black together, trying to explain how they had got their senses back again. Kotuko ran a hand down their ribs, which were round and well clothed. "They have found food," he said with a grin. "I do not think we shall go to Sedna so soon. My *tornaq* sent these. The sickness has left them."

As soon as they had greeted Kotuko these two who had been forced to sleep and eat and hunt together for the past few weeks, flew at each other's throat, and there was a beautiful battle in the snow-house. "Empty dogs do not fight," Kotuko said. "They have found the seal. Let us sleep. We shall find food."

When they waked there was open water on the north beach of the island and all the loosened ice had been driven landward. The first sound of the surf is one of the most delightful that the Inuit can hear, for it means that Spring is on the road. Kotuko and the girl took hold of hands and smiled, for the clear full roar of the surge among the ice reminded them of salmon and reindeer time and the smell of blossoming ground-willows. Even as they looked the sea began to skim over between the floating cakes of ice, so intense was the cold, but on the horizon there was a vast red glare, and that was the light of the sunken sun. It was more like hearing him yawn in his sleep than seeing him rise, and the glare only lasted for a few minutes, but it marked the turn of the year. Nothing, they felt, could alter that.

Kotuko found the dogs fighting outside over a fresh-killed seal who was following the fish that a gale always disturbs. He was the first of some twenty or thirty seal that landed on the island in the course of the day, and, till the sea froze hard there were hundreds of keen black heads rejoicing in the shallow free water and floating about with the floating ice.

It was good to eat seal-liver again; to fill the lamps recklessly with blubber and watch the flame blaze three feet in the air, but as soon as the new sea-ice bore, Kotuko and the girl loaded the hand-sleigh and made the two dogs pull as they had never pulled in their lives, for they feared what might have happened in their village. The weather was as pitiless as ever; but it is easier to draw a sleigh loaded with good food than to hunt starving. They left five-and-twenty seal carcasses buried in the ice of the beach all ready for use and hurried back to their people. The dogs showed them the way as soon as Kotuko told them what was expected, and though there was no sign of a landmark, in two days they were giving tongue outside Kadlu's village. Only three dogs answered them; the others had been eaten, and the houses were all dark. But when Kotuko shouted, "Ojo!" (boiled meat) weak voices answered, and when he called the roll-call of the village name by name, very distinctly, there were no gaps in it.

An hour later the lamps blazed in Kadlu's house, snow-water was melting, the pots were beginning to simmer, and the snow was dripping from the roof as Amoraq made ready a meal for all the village, and the boy-baby in the hood chewed at a strip of rich nutty blubber, and the hunters slowly and methodically filled themselves to the very brim with seal-meat. Kotuko and the girl told their tale. The two dogs sat between them, and whenever their names came in, they cocked an ear apiece and looked most thoroughly ashamed of themselves. A dog who has once gone mad and recovered, the Inuit say, is safe against all further attacks.

"So the *tornaq* did not forget us," said Kotuko. "The storm blew; the ice broke, and the seal swam in behind the fish that were frightened by the storm. Now the new seal-holes are not two days' distant. Let the good hunters go to-morrow and bring back the seal I have speared—twenty-five seal buried in the ice. When we have eaten those we will all follow the seal on the floe."

"What do *you* do?" (said the village sorcerer.), in the same sort of voice as he used to Kadlu, the richest of the Tununirmiut.

Kadlu looked at the girl from the North and said quietly:—"*We* build a house." He pointed to the north-west side of Kadlu's house, for that is the side on which the married son or daughter always lives.

The girl turned her hands, palm upward, with a little despairing shake of her head. She was a foreigner, picked up starving, and she could bring nothing to the house-keeping.

Amoraq jumped from the bench where she sat and began to sweep things into the girl's lap—stone-lamps, iron skin-scrapers, tin kettles, deer skins embroidered with musk-ox teeth, and real canvas-needles such as sailors use—the finest dowry ever given on the far edge of the Arctic circle, and the girl from the North bowed her head down to the very floor.

"Also these!" said Kotuko laughing and signing to the dogs, who thrust their cold muzzles into the girl's face.

"Ah," said the *angekok*, with an important cough, as though he had been thinking it all over. "As soon as Kotuko left the village I went to the singing-house and sang magic. I sang all the long nights and called upon the Spirit of the Reindeer. *My* singing made the gale blow that broke the ice and drew the two dogs towards Kotuko when the ice would have crushed his bones. *My* song drew the seal in behind the broken ice. My body lay still in the *quaggi*, but my spirit ran about on the ice and guided Kotuko and the dogs in all the things they did. I did it."

Everybody was full and sleepy, so no one contradicted; and the *angekok* helped himself to yet another lump of boiled meat and lay down to sleep with the others, in the warm, well-lighted, oil-smelling house.

* * * * *

Now Kotuko, who drew very well in the Inuit style, scratched pictures of all these adventures on a long flat piece of ivory with a hole at one end. When he and the girl went north to Ellesmere Land in the year of the wonderful open winter, he left the picture-story with Kadlu, who lost it in the shingle when his dog-sleigh broke down one summer on the beach of Lake Netelling at Nikosiring, and there a Lake Inuit found it next spring and sold it to a man at Imigen who was interpreter on a Cumberland Sound whaler, and he sold it to Hans Holsen, who was afterwards a sailor on board a big steamer that took tourists to the North Cape in Norway. When the tourist season was over the steamer ran between London and Australia, stopping at Ceylon, and there Olsen sold the ivory to a Cingalese jeweller who sold imitation sapphires. I found it under some rubbish in a house at Colombo, and have translated it from one end to the other.

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THE MUTINY IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

PREDATORY RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 30.

There is a saying that "to fish in disturbed water is an easy proceeding," and that is, how it is the country is now troubled with ruffians and robbers, who have taken advantage of the opportunities, they now have to such an extent that they seem to disregard all fear of punishment. The triumphant march of some hundreds of deserters through populated villages, at whose approach everyone has fled for the safety of his life, and the enforced contributions which have been given with easy compliance by the frightened population, has naturally emboldened the friends of other people's property to "fish in the disturbed waters." Though the deserters never feared because they came well-armed, and in overwhelming numbers, yet they carried with them a certain amount of sympathy for their opened-handed dealings, and for doing no harm to the defenceless people. They passed receipts for money obtained, put under contribution the moneyed men, and even returned the jewellery they took from Mapuça. The demand for Rs. 10,000 from the people of Mapuça was remitted, when some of the residents took only Rs. 2,000, and told the deserters to accept it, as they found it impossible to raise the full amount. The deserters told them to take back the Rs. 2,000, and said they would make no more alarm upon the Mapuça people. The rascally ruffians, who want to pose as deserters, are of a different type. It is to be hoped that the terrible lesson given by the brave people of Aldona will teach these robbers that it is not a safe business to carry on depredations under the false pretence of military training. The deserters went to Aldona, and seeing some women, who were going to church, stopped them. They were frightened at the sight of the armed soldiers, and tried to remove the jewellery from their person. The deserters asked them not to be afraid, and not to remove the jewellery, as they would not touch them. They got from these women the names of rich residents, each of whom were written to for a certain fixed contribution, but the money was not paid. The deserters had left the village, stating they would return, so the ruffians of Mahem and Mulgaum, about thirty in number, personated the mutineers, and about 8 p.m., yesterday, descended into the village of Corjuvem. They were seen passing on the Aldona, which is a small peninsula. They landed just before the church, and found themselves face to face with a volunteer patrol of a few persons, who had been doing night-watch duty. The robbers did not interfere with the watchmen, but went straight to the church, and knocked at the door very loudly. The poor Vicar trembled with fear. The *faraz* serving in the church asked the Vicar whether he should go up the tower and toll the bell, and throw some stones down on the unwelcome visitors. The Vicar told the *faraz* not to interfere, and ordered him to open the door. The depredators entered the church and commenced breaking the boxes containing money and jewellery. In the meantime, the people from Corjuvem communicated the news to the distant villages of Aldona and Moira. The bells of Moira and Nachinola, both adjacent villages, were tolled, giving the alarm that there were robbers. Within a short time, men and women, from Aldona, Moira, and Nachinola turned out with every kind of weapon, and hastened to the church. All the roads that could afford escape were guarded. The multitude hemmed the robbers, who, finding no other means of escape, threw themselves in the river, and shots were fired upon them. In the morning seven dead bodies were recovered from the river, and five of the robbers were captured and sent to Pangim. The villains in struggling for their liberty, wounded one man, cutting off his fingers, while another had a nasty cut on the hand, and a third had a bullet passed through his neck, but only superficially.

I hear of an invasion and devastation of the property of Mr. Pinto, vulgarly known as Pango of Revora. This man is accused of having usurped lands from the community. Rowji Ranes, of Pernem, has been putting forward his counter-claim to the property. A suit was going on, which, it was believed, would be decided in favour of Mr. Pinto. He and Mr. Alpoim, the District Judge of Mapuça, who was to decide the case, were threatened, but nothing occurred. The mutiny, however, afforded a good opportunity to take revenge. Mr. Pinto was warned of the danger, and he left the place in time. The men of the Rowji Ranes came in large number, and destroyed everything in the house. A vast crop of paddy and a large plantation of cocoanut-trees were razed to the ground. The men remained in the house for three days, and did all the mischief they could, only regretting that Mr. Pinto was not there for them to wreak their vengeance on him. Another robbery at Corjuvem, in the house of Cosme Alvares is also attributed to the people of Pernem, as they knew that Alvares had sold paddy and brought money. The robbers took away about Rs. 1,000.

The gunboat Rio de Lima arrived here this morning. She has anchored off Agnada, and is waiting for a full tide to enter the Mandovy. The presence of the gunboat will establish confidence, and enable a sufficient force to be sent on an expedition against the rebels. The expedition, which was ready, and was only waiting for the arrival of the vessel, will start to-morrow morning.

NOTES FROM MORVI.

A local correspondent writes:—A large and crowded meeting of about 2,000 men was held at the Mahajan Vadi here, on the 28th ultimo, to acknowledge in person the signal services rendered by Mr. Vaidya Vishwanath Vithulji during the recent outbreak of cholera here, Among those present were Messrs. Morarji M. Pandya, Huzur Personal Assistant, Amirchand Zaverchand, Acting Dewan, Luxmichand Valji, Sir Nyayadhisha, Natubhai Pitamber, Magistrate, Solomon David, Acting Superintendent of Police, Premjibhai, Head of State Expenses, Malubhai, Stable Superintendent, Pragjibhai, Acting Head-master, Samalji, Assistant Engineer, Nagarsath Amratlal Vardhaman, Vanechand Popat, Karimji Mamuji, and several other officials, merchants, etc. The *mandap* was tastefully decorated with floral wreaths and buntings, no efforts being spared to make the scene a grand one. After the object of the meeting was explained in few well chosen words by Mr. Motilal K. Shah, Agricultural Officer of the State, Mr. Morarjibhai was voted to the chair. Mr. Navalchand Dossa, a leading Agency Vakil practising here, then read the address to be presented to Mr. Vaid Vishwanathbhai, wherein was described at great length the character of Vaid Vishwanath as a man of patience. stern adherence to duty, and sympathy and solicitude for the welfare of his patients, besides his intelligence and scholarly knowledge of the science of medicine, rarely to be found in this part of India, combined with ready response to the urgent calls of patients suffering from the disease during the outbreak which, for a time, paralysed the hearts of the people.

The address was then presented to Mr. Vaid Vishwanath in a silver casket, together with Rs. 501 in cash. Also, tangible presents were given to him by the representatives of the several communities of Morvi as follows:—A wooden cupboard from the carpenter class, an embroidered chess board from the tailor class, a Mandil from the Khavas class, and so on from several others.

The irrepressible feeling of joy experienced on the occasion displayed itself in the unusual number of speakers vying with one another in eulogising Mr. Vaid's services. The Arya Hitaishinee Sabha, an institution lately established here for the purpose of diffusing useful general knowledge, also recognized his services by reciting verses befitting the occasion.

Mr. Vaid Vishwanath then thanked the public for the honour thus done him, but refused to accept the present in cash, which, however, was forced upon him by the Mahajan, not as a reward for his services, but as a token of their sincere gratitude to him for the substantial interest he evinced in the cause of humanity.

The president then addressed the meeting, duly acknowledging Mr. Vaidya's services rendered in addition to his other duties as Durbari physician, and thanking his Highness the Thakore Saheb for the permission kindly given for holding the meeting. After the motion to communicate the happy termination of the meeting to his Highness by telegraph was unanimously carried, the meeting came to an end.

TABLE TALK.

[By WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Some time ago, I received a communication of a very new and unexpected character. It came from a person who lives in the most disagreeable of all ways, that of chronic poverty. And it touched a subject upon which very little has ever been written—the remembrance, that is, of old frends, old workers, by wealthy people in their wills. My correspondent says that on three occasions she hoped for such a recognition, however small, in return for past services; but there was none. Of course, one would not desire that children should be straitened in their inheritance; but, in the case of an old governess, an old clergyman, an old tutor, an old medical man, anybody who has rendered good service to the house, is it not only common gratitude to recognise such services in this way? Consider. When the services have been of an intellectual kind, as in teaching, does the work done terminate when the worker departs? Not at all; it goes on bearing fruit and harvest all through the life. Then, if the governess is old and spent; if the tutor is still poor, if the clergyman has a large family, think of the joy and happiness of receiving an unexpected legacy—say, a hundred pounds—a whole hundred pounds! If there are any rich people left in the country, I would venture humbly to submit to their consideration this kindly recognition of good and faithful service in time past by whatever legacy they can spare without affecting the interest of their children and their own people. I have read over this paragraph to a friend. He says, "Such recognition is constantly made to old servants." That is so. The old servant is, very rightly, constantly remembered ? but how very, very seldom the old governess!

Croquet is coming in again. Indeed! I am profoundly unconcerned. Long years ago I suffered horribly from croquet. There were enthusiasts in croquet—fanatics—tyrants—despots—who rode over us and bullied us and ordered us about. As for my own part, I never could get the balls through the hoops at all, and lived a miserable life of contempt and ridicule, *i.e.*, so long as I attempted to play. At last, however, goaded into rebellion, I gathered together a few other poor afflicted creatures, and we founded a new croquet club, which became extremely successful. I forget most of the rules, but I remember that a splendid prize—a steam yacht—or a hundred ton gun—or an old castle—something of that kind—was to be given to the worst player in the club; that at every meeting anybody might leave the game at any point if he wished; and that anybody showing at any point the least interest in the game was to be expelled the club. We were very successful; we only met once; and the prize could not be adjudged because we were all equal. Dear me! what a long time ago it seems? Your mother, young laidies—or was it your grandmother?—wore flatheeled boots, and her hair in a bag behind, but flattened down in front, and crinoline. She covered a quarter of an acre where she stood, and the way that balloon swayed and rocked, and pitched and tossed, would give you—poor thing!—sea sickness only to look at it. You, dear young lady, have grown very tall since then; you have suffered from many fashions as the years ran on; you have developed many humps in many places since then; but you have, so far, escaped crinoline. Your lot has fallen in much more picturesque times than that of the lady of the other lot—the lot of crinoline, and croquet, and dumpiness, and flat heels. Believe the voice of one who speaks from memory and experience.

The news from South Carolina, that the white people do not intend to allow themselves to be governed by the negroes, is extremely interesting. I do hope that there will be no meddlesome talk about it on this side. It is not a question of whether the whites or the blacks have behaved worst: it is a question of race. People must have lived among negroes, or among any race inferior in civilisation, to understand what the degradation of being ruled by them means. To such as know it is a perfectly terrible thing that the negro should have the chance of getting the upper hand. But if numbers will give him the upper hand he will certainly get it in some of the Southern States; and then—what will he do with it? I suppose that the mere presence of the white population will restrain him from relapsing into savagery quite so badly as in Hayti. But it is a very grave and serious problem. Let us look on in silence, and see how it will be met. Evidently the white population of South Carolina are determined to attempt some solution. They will not, to begin with, allow illiterates to vote. This is only a temporary measure, because the negroes will probably learn to read as fast as they can. What is to be done next? Could they all be taken across the Atlantic to Liberia? Would the Haytians receive them? It seems to me that we are only beginning to hear about the negro question, and that before long a great deal more will be said and done about them.

To young novelists in search of a subject. I am very happy, young people, in being able to present you with one. The hero belongs to the last century; he was a sharper by profession, like Mr. Barry Lyndon; he acquired good manners, and kept the most tiptop society possible; he also carried with him into this tiptop society, and in order to make everything pleasant all round, a pair of loaded dice in his pocket. He was choice in the horses he rode; in the wine he drank; in the snuff he took. He knew how to ingratiate himself with the country bumpkin, and to rattle the bones with him after a copious supper. In his history there were ups and downs—rows over the dice; deeds of heroism. He once cut off the queue of a man who objected to be robbed; there was murder by the duello; there was escape to France; there was sentence to the guillotine; there was secret service for the British Government; there was trial after twelve years for the murder by duello; there was acquittal on account of the secret service; and finally there was a serene and respected old age in a house in Leicester-square and a happy and painless death at eighty. Surely here are materials enough for a novelist. Wy do I not use them for myself? Gentle reader, I would, but there are only four-and-twenty hours in the day and only three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and only three score years and ten in which to work. Take the materials, therefore, young novelist, and make a good use of them.

I have visited nearly all the principal towns in that part of Great Britain known as England. Some are quite dull and unattractive; some possess one thing to show, as a church, or a ruin, or an almshouse; a few are interesting through and through, within and without. Of these, I put in the front rank Canterbury, Winchester, Rochester, Chester, York, Norwich, Oxford, and Cambridge. In the second rank come Bury St. Edmunds, Exeter, Wells, Lichfield, Lincoln, Yarmouth, Hull, King's Lynn, Stratford, Coventry. the Heart of Manchester, Hexham, and others. But the most interesting of all the cities, to my mind, is the city which I have placed first—Canterbury. Its winding streets, with a church at every corner; its gabled and timbered houses; its ancient almshouses; its walls and towers; its crumbling old fortress keep; its castle mound, like that of Carisbroke, Cambridge, Castle Rising, and Fotheringay; its old gateway; its most glorious Cathedral; the ruins of the Abbey; the venerable little Mother Church of England without the walls; its river pouring through and round the town; its long, long history; its tomb of Kings and Queens and Princes, make it, I think, the most precious, the most beautiful, the most interesting of all our old towns. One can visit it in a single day from London. Thus the train leaves Victoria at ten in the morning, and reaches Canterbury in an hour and a half. And the last train up leaves Canterbury at five minutes to eight. There is plenty of time in the interval to see just enough to make the visitor long to go there again. Before lunch he would go over the Cathedral, not forgetting those parts which most people never hear of—the ruins and lovely courts on the north, where as much of the Abbey remains as one can find at Westminster. After lunch he must go to St. Augustine's College, where there is a good deal to see both new and old; then comes the most venerable church in the Country, St. Martin's. First of all it was a sacred place on a hill—a high place—when Canterbury was a village of huts in an island formed by the river, just like Westminster or Paris; then it was a Roman Temple in stone and brick above the Roman fortress on the Stour; then it was roofed over and became the Church of St. Martin; then the Saxons came and the roof fell in, but the walls stood; presently the Christian missionaries appeared, and it was repaired, and was once more a church; the Danes knocked it about, when they killed the Archbishop with beef bones—the oddest form of martyrdom on record; but they did not overthrow the walls; in the course of generations they have put on half a dozen roofs, and changed the windows one knows not how often, but the Roman walls stand yet. The visitor then goes back to the hotel and takes a cup of tea, but he must not delay; he has still to walk about the town, and he must dine at half-past six if he would not be hurried.

A great many towns can thus be visited in a single day from London, and I know nothing more delightful than to get up early and to go off visiting strange places. Thus Winchester, Rochester, Silchester, Chichester, Porchester, Peterborough for Crowland, Oxford, Cambridge, Ely, Bedford, St. Albans, Royston for its anchorite's cell, Windsor, Chalfont St. Giles for Milton's cottage, Hampden Church for the burial-place of John Hampden, are all places that may be made single-day journeys, costing little and teaching much. When I find time I will write a Guide Book for the Young Antiquarian's whole holidays. Sunday will not do, because there are no quick trains. This year has not been a good time for the whole holiday, because it has been too hot. At this moment it is rather late; it is still, however, light till nearly six. The best time is the month of May or June.

IN A MAHRATTA VILLAGE.

For some months my lot has been cast in a small Mahratta village which lies hid away amid the deep recesses of the forest-clad ghats of Western India. The village is small. It consists merely of a little square and a straggling street, divided into two halves by the bridge that spans the stream, whose waters, rippling clear as translucent silver, feed the tank round which the village life seems to centre. The tank is very beautiful; whether by day, when its waters are golden under the blazing tropical sunshine, or on the clear, still nights, when the moonlight seems to strew its sedges with white hoar frost. It is, perhaps, loveliest of all in the early morning. Then its blue waters are rippled by a fresh breeze that stirs the crowns of the stately palm-trees on its southern shore. Behind these the woods come down almost to the water's edge. They lie just under the solemn mountains, that tower, blue and mysterious above the village. It is October, and the monsoon has spread a mantle of loveliness over the bare, brown hillsides, the grim and rocky scarps, giving them a new tender beauty of fresh greenness. It is as if baby fingers, with their soft, caressing touch, had crept over the gaunt, rugged face of a stern old man, making the set features relax and a smile to play round the hard mouth. They stretch for miles and miles, these beautiful mountains, for miles and miles of rugged scarp and wooded valley, unbroken save for the rocky bed of streams that dash down their sides in feathery jets of foam.

Down in the village which nestles amid the dark mountains, dwell a simple, independent, and deeply religious people, who always have a free and hearty, though courteous greeting for the stranger, and who, with their fearless bearing, and strong, active frames, seem to have something of the freshness of the woods amidst which they live. Strolling down the village street in the mornings and evenings one is struck by the contented faces of the busy crowd that throngs the streets. Here is an endless coming and going, a ceaseless hum of life; and, with the exception of the professional beggars with their elaborate ostentation of poverty, every one looks well-fed, contented, and busy. The squalid little shops appear to be doing a roaring trade, especially the confectioners' and sweetmeat-sellers' booths, round which there is always an eager chaffering crowd. The burden of life seems, with one exception, to fall lightly on the inhabitants of our street, who, when not at work or lying stretched out, asleep in the sun, are smoking, chattering, laughing at and chaffing one another. Only the women of the lower orders seem to know little of this joy of life. They bear on their worn faces that patient look of endurance and suffering that is also seen on the faces of some of the animals of India, and goes straight to one's heart. On most of the women the pangs and cares of premature motherhood have left their mark. Yet even the women are happy in their quiet way. They know no brighter lot; they have their husbands and their homes, where, in spite of the blows and rough words that are too often their portion, they have comfort, in the shape of the little brown babies that crawl about in the dust, clad only in "the burnished livery of the sun." As to those whose homes are childless, their lot is indeed a sad one, and bitter are the sufferings and agonised the prayers of those on whom the goddess of India's women has turned a deaf ear!

As for the lives of the people in our village, they strike one as much happier than those of the average English labourer, whose working days are dull, monotonous, and often sordid, and whose holidays are few and far between. If D. H. Thoreau's words be true: "We are rich in proportion to the number of things which we learn to do without," then the Indian villager is indeed blessed, for according to our Western ideas his needs are few indeed. "A dish with herbs and fruits supplied, and water from the spring" suffices him. His dwelling is a hut of mud and leaves which he shares with his fowls, buffalo, and goats; his bed is a ragged blanket spread on the clay floor, and his clothing is very scant. But here there is no bitter cold; no rude winds blow aside his fluttering rags, a few handfuls of sticks are easily picked up in the woods and lanes with which to cook his simple meal. As to the food of poor Hindus, though it is chiefly farinaceous, they have as much if not more variety than Hodge, with his eternal tea, and bread, and butter, and the platter of greasy baked meat, which his wife on Sundays sets before him. Our villagers live very well in their simple way. The freshly-baked chapattis made by the women of the family are very good eating, and these are by no means their only food. They are fond of a porridge made of ragi, and eat it with various relishes, such as tomatoes, chillies, cocoanuts, onions, and various spices. Then on high days and holidays they have curry and rice, while sweetmeats of all kinds form part of their regular diet, which is further varied by figs, plantains, melons, and limes, all of which can be bought for a few pice. None are so poor that they cannot afford some extra delicacy for the numerous festivals they keep or a showy *angralsha* of some kind; a gaudy satin waistcoat, a saree, or a new bangle to display on the great day. There is an idea in England that natives of India, especially Hindus, know nothing of the joy of living, that pleasure is quite foreign to their natures, and that they look on life as a thing to be endured, not enjoyed. It is true that the Hindu is deeply impressed with the solemnity and the mystery of life. He is imbued with profound religious feeling and by the sense of the constant presence of the God-head. Each event of his life, birth, marriage, death, the planting of his fields, the reaping of the harvest, his very meals and daily ablutions, all are religious ceremonies to him. But this deep religious feeling in no wise overshadows or saddens him. Those who think that the Indian labourer has no joys should pay a visit to our village at the time of the Dussera or the Divali, which is, perhaps, the most popular of all Hindu festivals. For days before the Divali the women were at work, preparing for it. The houses have all been whitewashed, and thoroughly cleaned, the squares outside them have been filled with fresh clay, and the little mud enclosures, that are for all the world like those frail fortifications of sand, made by children playing at soldiers at the seaside, have been newly built up. In these, quaint shrines to the Goddesses Kali and Lakshmi have been erected, and rude wooden figures, painted white, red, and the indigo blue that natives love, have been placed in them. A basketful of these images, gods with and without heads, goddesses with double arms or without arms at all, have been hawked about the street for days, by a woman who also sells little painted vessels of clay and wood in which to place the offerings of grain and honey, fruit and turmeric paste. Everywhere there were signs of preparation for the festival. Some were busy cleaning or painting their houses, others were engaged in winding wreaths of the sacred marigold flower, alternated with dark thuja leaves, with which to decorate the doors and verandahs. Along the principal street which is lined with little dark native shops, this business of preparation for the festival was not so apparent. In this busy mart of the village the ordinary business of buying and selling, of chaffering and bargaining, engrosses all minds and could not be suspended, while the short October daylight lasted. But down in the square behind the thoroughfare, the Brahmin quarter, where the temple and schoolhouse stand, and where there is generally profound quiet, broken only by the clanging of the brazen temple bell and the gentle tread of the Brahmins and women going to and from the well, it has been unusually animated for days. All the small wooden verandahs in front of the houses have been freshly painted in quaint patterns; and fair Brahmin women, their little tan-coloured babies at their feet, were busied all the week painting the shrines in the alcoves or decorating them with marigolds, while with stately steps and slow a Brahmin passed each morning down the street, carrying a bucket and brush, with which he plentifully bedaubed the sacred images with red paint. The temple, too, has been cleaned and painted within and without, and in the inner sanctuary, under the faint glimmer of the eternal lamp the figure of the god, clad in gorgeous festal vestments, was dimly discernible, offerings of fruit, and flowers, and sweetmeats spread out before him. By nightfall all was ready, the lamps for the morning poojah were filled and trimmed, and the gay festal garments that had been packed away since the Dussera were taken out and put ready for the morrow. They always rise early in our village, but on the Divali days the people were afoot before day-break, and all the houses were brightly lighted up with lamps and little earthenware saucers of cocoanut oil, in which float wicks. Clad in their best, each family assembled before the little square in front of the house, where all the household money and jewellery had been collected. This was worshipped with much waving of lamps and burning of incense in the name of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity. Then, after various bathings in the tank and much public cleaning of teeth, the morning meal was eaten, and those families that could afford it, gave presents all round. Two days were given up to feasting and rejoicing, and from the houses, where at this festival all the scattered members of the family meet, merry laughter resounded all day long. Crowds of happy-looking people flocked to the temple to worship, and as the day wore on a fair was held and the villagers crowded into the booths, laughing, greeting, and chaffing one another, flying enormous kites and letting off squibs and fireworks of all kinds, or whirling round in merry-go-rounds, while everywhere there was music of tom-toms and fifes which was vastly enjoyed by the good-humoured crowd. In the middle of the fair a sacred bull was led down through the narrow street by a spare, eager-eyed Mahratta, in his quaint, cocked hat, consisting of many red cotton cords twisted together. The bull was of a pale tan colour. In spite of its hereditary right to the most reverential treatment, it wore a look of patient resignation, as it thrusted its velvety nose into the bags of the sellers of parched grain, who made no attempt to drive it away. It was magnificently arrayed in a beautiful piece of embroidery, worked in subdued shades of red, blue, and purple silks on dark blue *dungaree*, while from its horns, which were tipped with silver, hung gorgeous stoles of blue and scarlet silk, with gold fringes. The bull, however, was in no wise edified by his finery. His gay apparel bored him, and got in his way, as, in the intervals of his slow and stately progress, he stopped to refresh himself. At each halt his leader, looking with a malignant and expectant eye at the admiring crowd, chanted the virtues of his sacred charge in a monotonous chant, accompanying himself on a hideous instrument that blended, in ear-piercing tones, the effects of tom-tom, drum, and the harsh sackbut that natives love, pausing now and again to collect alms in a tin box which he rattled noisily. The fair was crowded all the afternoon of the Divali days, and high revel was held on the green hillsides outside the village by the happy, chattering, thirsty crowd who seemed to spend small fortunes at the sweetmeat and lemonade-sellers' booths. The noise of fifes and tom-toms grew more and more deafening. Jugglers and fortune tellers were in great request, each trying to out-do his fellow competitors in the public favour. Just before sunset the crowd gathered thickest round some hollow tree or heap of stones, round which a number of low-caste women, clad in full, plaited skirts, and muslin sarees of orange, green, or blue, jewels gleaming in their dark braided hair, and round neck and arms, danced slowly a quaint measure to the thud of a tom-tom, singing the while a weird song of praise to Kali.

Then, when the sun had set crimson, and the western sky showed, beneath its heavy mantle of dark violet-tinted grey, glimpses of its glowing garment that is neither crimson, nor orange, nor purple, but a subtle blending of all three, the pleasures of the day came to an end. Wearied with excitement, the children slept in their fathers' arms on the way back to the village, while the tired mothers hastened on to attend to the wants of bleating goats and restless buffaloes, and to prepare the simple evening meal. But though the children, worn out by the long feast-day, might sleep, their elders must not think of rest, for the morning worship must be repeated; the lamps must be lighted and waved, and the goddess must be propitiated by all who desired her favour during the coming year. Once again the village was bright with glimmering lamps, lighting up every niche and alcove, every irregular line and facade of the old, tumble-down houses. Once more the strains of music and song rang out. But in our village the people are poor and two days' holiday had consumed the scanty store of savings. The second night's rejoicings were but of short duration. Gradually the lamps burnt out one by one. The world grew dark. Soon it was night, and our village was wrapped in sleep.

M.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's troopship Malabar, under the Command of Captain Oswald P. Tudor, will sail, to-day, for England, via Aden. She carries No. 21 Company Southern Division, R. A., from Allahabad, and 1st Worcestershire Regiment, from Rangoon, to Aden, consisting of 28 officers, 3 ladies, 6 children, 778 men, rank-and-file, 33 women, and 52 children. At Aden she will embark No. 23 Company Eastern Division, R. A., and 2nd West Yorkshire Regt, for conveyance to Gibraltar, consisting of 25 officers, 3 ladies and 8 children, 743 men, rank-and-file, 24 women, and 54 children. The Malabar also carries details from Bombay to England, consisting of 28 officers, 8 ladies, 4 children, 332 men, rank-and-file, 19 women, and 31 children. The following is a list of the officers:—

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs W Knox, A M Staff
Comdr E J and Mrs Beaumont and child, R I Marine
Bt Major R A Browne, Border Regt
Capt W E Rowe, R. West Kent
Capt W M Menzies, Durham L I
Capt S S G Lawson, R H A
Capt and Mrs J S Henderson, Gordon High
Capt R J H L Mackenzie, R E
Surgn-Capt C B Martin, A M Staff
Capt C W Somerset, I S Corps
Capt C A Rowley, Dorset Regt
Surgn Howell, Royal Navy
Lieut J H Lowry, I S Corps
Lieut F C Marshall, R West Kent
Lieut J W Ross, I S Corps
Lieut O B Pritchard, Welsh Regt
Lieut J S Kemball, I S Corps
Lieut S A Cooke, I S Corps
Lieut V J Kelly, R I Rifles
Lieut G A Egerton, 19th Hussars
Lieut C C Noott, R A
Lieut H Maclear, E Lanc Rt
Lieut and Mrs H B Dyson, and infant, Royal Scots
Lieut W R Cumberland, K R Rifles
Lieut H L Wheeler, Hampshire Regt
Lieut G C Sturrock, R A
2nd Lieut G D Masterson, Yorkshire Regt
Depty Supt D M Moore, I N Service
Nursing Sister J M Hughes, I N Service
Wife of Capt E A Thomas and child, Worcester Regt
Wife of Qr-Mr C Fox, Bedford Regt
Child of Major Dowman, Gordon High

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Lieut-Col W S Clarke, Worcester Regt
Major O H Oakes, Worcester Regt
Surg-Major and Mrs W A Parker, A M Staff
Surgn-Major and Mrs A J Barnes and five children, A M Staff
Surgn-Major T A Dixon, A M Staff
Major W A Lenox-Cunningham, Worcester Regt
Capt C E Reynolds, R A
Capt and Mrs E F H Wilkie, Worcester Regt
Capt C Davidson, I S Corps
Capt G T Peacocke, Worcester Regt
Capt C C How, Worcester Regt
Lieut and Mrs H J Kelsall, R A
Lieut and Qr-Mr J Young, Worcester Regt
Lieut B H Thomas, Worcester Regt
Lieut and Adjt C B Wesmacott, Worcester Regt
Lieut C H Bennett, Worcester Regt
Lieut A K Stubbs, Worcester Regt
Lieut D R Cayley, Worcester Regt
Lieut W M Hall, Worcester Regt
Lieut J R Gale, Worcester Regt
Lieut H B Birdwood, Worcester Regt
Lieut P H Dyke, Worcester Regt
Lieut M E Dopping-Hepenstal, Worcester Regt
Lieut A D G Ramsay, Worcester Regt
Lieut R J C Calvert, Worcester Regt
2nd Lieut G R Welstead, Worcester Regt
2nd Lieut G R H Nugent, R A
2nd Lieut H Crowshay, Worcester Regt
2nd Lieut B O Richards, Worcester Regt

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND.

Lieut-Col, Mrs A J Price and five children, 2nd West York
Major J A Rossetor, R A
Major C G Adye, 2nd West York
Surgeon-Major Mrs E L Maunsell, A M Staff
Major A W St George, 2nd West York
Surgeon-Major J Maconachie, A M Staff
Captain G W Swaine, 2nd West York
Captain W de S Cayley, 2nd West York
Captain and Qr-Mr, Mrs R Scott and five children, 2nd West York
Captain and Adjt T W Towsey, 2nd West York
Captain F B Pearce, 2nd West York
Capt J O B Minogue, 2nd West York
Capt T P Barrington, 2nd West York
Capt T H Berney, 2nd West York
Lieut E P C Parchas, 2nd West York
Lieut C Mansel-Jones, 2nd West York
Lieut W M Hall, 2nd West York
Lieut L H Spry, 2nd West York
Lieut J B Paget, 2nd West York
2nd Lieut G A S Gordon, R A
2nd Lieut H A Koebel, R A
2nd Lieut P E H Lowe, 2nd West York
2nd Lieut B A Thompson, 2nd West York
2nd Lieut C J Deverell, 2nd West York
2nd Lieut H L Mouri Lyon, 2nd West York

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day, for Marseilles, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alston, Mr J
Anderson, Capt C C
Ashadown, Mr P
Badnall, Miss
Bell, Mr Wm
Benn, Mrs
Baudwar, Dr
Black, Revd J
Blackhall, Mr W J
Bliss, Mrs H W and child
Brown, Miss C J
Brook, Mr
Bullard, Lieut C R
Burk, Dr S N
Calvert, Mr and Mrs
Chatterji, Mr
Charrington, Mr C N
Creagh, Capt
Dinwiddie, Mr R
Dease, Mr P P
Elphinstone, Mrs and infant
Ferguson, Miss M J
FitzGibbons, Miss
Feimer Lieut-Col, Mrs and child
Fall, Lieut F K
Fowler, Mrs
Fraser, Mr and Mrs
Grey, Mr
Hamilton, Col S N
Hyde, Rev H B
Holland, Comdr G E
Hutcheson, Surg-Col
Hawkes, Major and Mrs G and two daughters
Hervey, Mr H L
Holbrow, Mr Stanley C
Hudson, Mr C W M
Innes, Capt G Mitchell
Jervis, Surg-Major H P
Kemball, Capt A H S
Lane, Surg-Capt W B
Laski, Mr M
Lorena, Mr
Lala Suadi Lal, Mr
Mackinnon, Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Macnab, Surgn-Capt and Mrs A J
Martin, Mr and Mrs E Steuart, child, and infant
Motbabhoy, Mr R N
Mitra, Mr H
Macartney, Mr G
Moffat, Mr
Mackenzie, Mr F
Norvill, Mr
Nicoll, Dr E M
Newell, Lieut R A
Nicholl, Two Masters
Pearson, Miss
Perrin, Mrs A and child
Rees, Mrs and child
Richardson, Mr C
Rhodes, Lt W T B
Smith, Mrs Vincent
Smythies, Mr A
Sevestre, Mrs and 2 children
Swann, Mrs and infant
Shroff, Mr D P
Thornton, Lieut-Col A
Wing, Capt F D V
Woodthorpe, Col R G
Watt, Lieut D M
Woodman, Mr W
Wadia, Mr B A

FOR BRINDISI.

Carruthers, Mr [illegible]
Elsen, Mrs
Hastings, Mrs G
Lance, Hon F D
Lynch, Mr C B
Millais, Mr S W
Occleston, Mr S
Rauenberg, Mr
Tait, Mr and Mrs
Trevor, Hon and Miss A C
Yates, Mr S P

FOR ADEN.

Dorabjee Dinshaw, Mr
Sprague, Mrs Carr

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Clyde, Capt H T Weighell, 9th November, 1895.
For London—Mrs Malder, child and infant; Miss Rogers
Miss Cooper child and infant; Miss Maw oos.
For Bombay—Mr J W Hulse.
Per s s Shannon, Capt c Crowe, 16th Nov, 1895.
For London—M. E J S Moore; Mr and Mrs J Paletti; Mr C M Cruickshank; Mr Percy Jones; Mr and Mrs M S Simpson; Sheikh Chedda.
For Brindisi—Mr M S Lavers.
Per s s Sutlej, Capt J McKay, 23rd Nov. 1895.
For London—Mr R S Hickey; Mr J D Fletcher, and Mr Cruickshank; Mr C H Atkins.
Per s s Carthage, Capt M DeHorne, 30th Nov, 1895.
For London—Miss R E S Stuart; Dr and Mrs Soitou; Miss Ling; Mr R W Carlyle; Miss Baker; Mrs A C Barton; Mrs J B Thomson; Mr W S Highoton; Mr D Munns; Mr and Mrs C S Hastings; Miss L G Eatar; Miss Showell; Miss Toussaint; Miss Cooper; and Surg-Capt Heath.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Charles Molaren; Mr H C Miller; Mr G T Biscoe.
Per s s Ganges, Captain T F Creey, on 7th December, 1895.
For Brindisi—Col. Burden Bennett and Rev and Mrs F E D Cobbold.
Per s s Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 14th December 1895.
For Brindisi—Mr and Miss A Bethell.
For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Betherlo; and Lieut and Mrs J S Strachey.

The enterprising proprietor of the railway retiring rooms at an important city in the N.-W. Provinces has issued the following original notification to his present and prospective patrons:—"Begs to say that from the 1st of October 1895, I am in charge of the above from the other man who was Manager here for few years. Flesh of Club and store Calcutta is supplied here, for Butter and Milk Cows live here; if 8 gentlemen eat on one table they can get English things, Bread and Sweet maker is present here; Bread of 10 ozs, 18 in No. for one Rupee. Bund per Doz. 8 as. Rool per Doz. 4 as. as can be supplied from the 1st November. All things are new and fresh than before, if any gentleman will give great Tiffin or dinner or supper etc. then we will make the Management very well and the things will be less and the cook is of the 1st class, every gentleman can get rest like his own will; the railway station is on the few feet from here, and wine can also be supplied."

THE MALABAR HILL FILTER BEDS.

In the month of July last the Corporation passed a resolution asking for a report on the condition in which the filter bed then being renewed at the Malabar Hill Reservoir was found, when examined, during the previous week, and as to the reason "why it was allowed to drift into the condition in which it was found." Mr. Snow sent in a report describing the condition of the filter bed, and this has now been supplemented by reports from the Executive and Water Engineers, in respect to the latter part of the enquiry of the Corporation. Mr. Tomlinson, after pointing out that in 1888 he expressed the opinion that the existing filters were inadequate to filter the whole Tulsi supply, proceeds to say:—

To prevent the filters getting into the condition which now exists, additional filters were recommended in 1888, so that the rate of filtration could be reduced to 450 gallons per square yard per day. At this time the filters had only worked about two and a-half years. In February, 1889, Sir John Fowler, who had been called in by the Corporation, recommended that the rate of filtration to be adopted should be 400 gallons per square yard per day. For reasons, which I need not enter into in detail, the construction of additional filters was not sanctioned, and the proposals have remained under consideration up to the present time, when they are awaiting sanction of the Corporation on the recommendation of the Standing Committee and the Special Water Committee of the Corporation; and (2) in the meantime the filters have been getting more and more out of condition, and in 1893 it appeared to me that the time had arrived for re-washing the whole of the sand. In my budget proposals for 1894-95, under date 5th September 1893, will be found a recommendation to re-wash the whole of the sand in the Malabar Hill filters at a cost of Rs. 6,800 supported by the following remarks:—"The filters have been worked at too high a pressure for several years; the whole of the sand has not been removed for cleaning and the filters at present, despite the high pressure, are not dealing with the quantity of water which might be expected, and the effluent is not as good as it should be. The efficiency of the filters cannot be restored until the whole of the sand is re-washed, for the high pressure has produced the result which might be expected—fouling of the whole depth of the filtering material." As the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner to this effect was rejected by the Standing Committee on the 22nd November, 1893, I adopted the only practicable course for eventually effecting the required object. At the time of periodically cleaning the filter (about every ten days) no sand was returned, and so the beds were gradually being reduced in thickness, and it was intended when they had got down to about 1 foot, to take out the whole of the sand and re-wash it. By this time it was hoped the additional filters might be sanctioned and that it would not be necessary to again filter at such a rate as would lead to the whole of the bed being rendered foul again.

The report then gives an extract from an official letter to the Acting Commissioner twelve months ago in which Mr. Tomlinson expressed his opinion that the structural alterations required were the construction of clear water channels; (2) providing, regulating, and measuring sluices; (3) providing ventilating or air escape pipes from the drains of the existing filters; and (4) providing charging pipes. In the same letter, Mr. Tomlinson points out that on account of the high pressure practised and the consequent forcing of vegetable *debris* into the body of the sand, there was probably decaying matter therein, and the beds were being thinned with a view to the whole of the sand being re-washed. There was no necessity to purchase new sand. All that was required was to wash out the vegetable or organic matter from the material and replace it afterwards, working the filters at not more than 21in. head, observing all the other requirements for thoroughly efficient filtration; such as charging from below with filtered water, bringing on the full rate of filtration gradually, and not exceeding a maximum of, say, 450 gallons per square yard per day, so that the fouling of the body of the filter may not occur again. No further correspondence took place, nor was any action taken except the gradual thinning of the beds until after Mr. Tomlinson went on leave in May last. Having pointed out that Dr. Weir has expressed his opinion that the filtering should be sufficiently good that the albuminoid ammonia in it when delivered should not exceed 10 parts per million, Mr. Tomlinson concludes:—

For about a year the quantity of water going through filter No. 1 had been limited, and probably at no time exceeded 500 gallons per square yard per day. The result shows that, despite the condition the materials in the filter, the quantity of the effluent in May was fairly satisfactory. I trust the necessary structural alterations of the filters will shortly be sanctioned and that, after washing the materials, we shall not again drive the filters so that they will be found again in a foul condition throughout. It stands to reason that, if we do not retain the whole of the impurities and effect the whole of the purification on the surface, the bed of the filter must gradually get fouler and fouler owing to the accumulation of impurities, for it is quite impracticable to wash the whole of the sand each time—say, ten days—the surface of the filter is cleaned, and it therefore follows that for a considerable time prior to the attainment of that degree of foulness which would demand the stoppage of the filter and the re-washing at considerable expense of the whole of the materials, the whole of the bed will be more or less foul. I am still of opinion that prevention is better than cure and that the Corporation would do well to accept the recommendations of the Standing Committee and the Special Water Committee.

In reporting on the same subject, the Executive Engineer, Mr. M. C. Murzban, writes:—

In my opinion the present unsatisfactory condition of the filters at Malabar Hill Reservoir is due to the absence in the existing filters of the several works which, as recent experience in Europe and America has shown, are necessary for the proper working of the filters. The necessity of these works, as well as the provision of the means for running off the dirty water from the top of the sand, is now generally recognized, and the sooner these works are carried out after cleaning or renewing the present dirty filtering media in the filter beds, the better for their proper working. With reference to the fourth para. of the Water Engineer's letter I have the honour to state that it is not safe to draw conclusions from the result of one or two analyses only. For instance, the analysis of Tansa unfiltered water, which is the best in Bombay, shewed on two consecutive occasions, viz., 1st October, 1891, and 5th November, 1891, 0·21 and 0·40 of albumenoid ammonia. In like manner, Tulsi water had only 0·02 and 0·05 of albumenoid ammonia on 1st September, 1892, and 27th September, 1893. But that does not show that Tansa water is to be condemned and that Tulsi water is the best. It is obvious from the above that, if it is desired to draw any conclusion from the chemical analyses of water, a number of them extending over a long period, say, a year, should be taken into consideration. The following statement of analyses extending over a period of nearly a year, shows that on an average the water wholly filtered through filter No. 1 was considerably inferior in quality to the water from the distributing basin, which generally is a mixture of unfiltered and filtered water, because while the quantity of albumenoid ammonia was 0·10 parts and under, per million during fourteen out of nineteen analyses, which is exactly 74 per cent. of the analyses in the former case, it was only four out of thirteen analyses which is about 31 per cent. of the analyses in the latter case.

In forwarding these reports to the Corporation Mr. Snow remarks:—

I was strongly of opinion at the time (and have seen no reason to change it since) that the renewal of the materials of filter bed No. 1 was a necessity considering the condition into which they had drifted from lapse of time. After a period of a year or two and to a certain extent previously, it will be possible to ascertain whether improvement in the condition of the filtered water has been effected through these operations. The Water Engineer, on professional grounds, is of opinion that the renewals of the materials are unnecessary, and that re-washing and thinning the various layers of sand will suffice. As both the methods will shortly have been tried, it will be easy hereafter to compare the relative improvement effected in the quality of the water by each with a view to future guidance. As regards the last paragraph of the resolution, I may point out that it is clear from Mr. Tomlinson's report that according to the best of his experience and professional knowledge, he made such proposals as he deemed necessary to keep the filter beds in proper order; the expenditure, however, was not sanctioned.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st November, 1895.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	4	10 p.m.	22	2
Teheran	1	2	41 p.m.	...	16
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	49	..	1
" Karachi	...	16	..	1
" Madras	...	38	..	1

Specialite for the Skin—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

A Reuter's despatch from Capetown states that the New Zealand mail steamer Rimutaka, which arrived at Capetown on the 14th of September from England, has had an eventful voyage. The Captain states that on September 6th, a fire was reported, and it was found that the charcoal used for the refrigerating chambers had caught alight. The flames were extinguished, but during the night fire broke out afresh and it was evidently more serious. The passengers hurried on deck, and for a time considerable anxiety prevailed. The officers and men, however, with the aid of some passengers made gallant efforts to subdue the outbreak and succeeded in doing so in a very short time. No material damage was done.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A correspondent at Jellalabad reports that the Amir is still in great grief owing to the death of his son, and has shut himself up like a recluse in a place called Bagh Bala near Alibad. He received and has replied to a letter of condolence from the Government of India. It is again reported that the Kotwal of Kabul has been arrested, with his assistant, and their property confiscated.

The Hon. D. R. Lyall, C. S. I., of the Board of Revenue, pending his retirement, has accepted the appointment of Manager of the Kuch Behar Raj. The salary is Rs. 2,000, and Mr. Lyall will enter on his duties in April. Strangely enough Mr. D. R. Lyall is being confounded in certain quarters with Mr. C. J. Lyall, the Secretary in the Home Department, Government of India. Mr. Charles Lyall, who is now at home on long furlough, will probably succeed Mr. Ward in Assam next year. He is an old Assam Civilian, and the author of a scholarly work on early Arabic lyrical verse.

A meeting of the Happy Valley Committee was held at the Mussoorie Library on the 17th ultimo. The accounts were presented by E. J. Winter, the Honorary Secretary. A credit balance of Rs. 363 remains will be available for next season. The result of the season's work is highly creditable to the gentlemen who undertook the duties and converted the Happy Valley into a popular pleasure ground.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, on return from leave, will go to Patna as Additional Commissioner. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, on leave, has been appointed Magistrate of Bhagalpur, and Mr. E. W. Collen, Magistrate of the 24-Parganas. The latter relieves Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, who is posted to Bankura. Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, on being relieved by Mr. Marriott, goes home on a year's furlough.

A good deal of strong feeling has been aroused in the Punjab by the new Legal Practitioners Bill. At a meeting of the local Bar Association held recently it was decided to pass a resolution to the effect that barristers be included in the operations of the Act. But as this meeting had been poorly attended a second meeting was called on the 25th ultimo, some warm discussion took place, as several local barristers are strongly opposed to the idea of their branch of the profession being included in the Act. It was finally decided to postpone the meeting, on the ground that all the members of the association were not present.

At the last meeting of the Mussoorie Municipal Board the question of taking over the Landour Bazaar was fully gone into, and it was resolved that when this undertaking is accomplished a second-class dispensary should be opened in the Bazaar for the benefit of the civil population which will be supervised by a special medical officer; that the present slaughter-houses should be removed and water laid on to the bazaar. The whole scheme will be costly to Mussoorie and very advantageous to the Landour Bazaar and its inhabitants.

The Maharaja Thulub Namgay, of Sikkim, who has been restored to power, left Darjiling on the 28th ultimo for Guntok, where he will take up his residence. Those members of his Council who freely expressed their dislike of him in open Durbar to Mr. Claude White, will hardly relish his return to Sikkim, but, though the ordinary Butiah is a semi-savage, and quick to draw his kukri under provocation, the days have now passed when the Ministers would have had to pay with their lives for their straightforward speaking, and in a country under the British Raj the Native ruler's cry of "heads off" might be repeated as often, and with just as little effect, as the White King's orders to execute little Alice in Wonderland.

The following are the dates of the first inspection tour of the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India. He leaves Simla on the afternoon of November 7, and after halting for the night at Solon proceeds to Umballa, where he stays two days. On the 11th he reaches Lahore, where he remains till the afternoon of the 16th, visiting Main Mir and Fort Lahore. He stops a day at Nowshera, and on the 18th November arrives at Peshawar Cantonment, halts there till the 20th, when he goes to Rawalpindi, which he reaches on the 21st and leaves on the 24th, arriving at Ferozepore the same day. He remains there till the 28th, when he proceeds to Multan Cantonment, halting till December 1st. From the 2nd to the 6th December Surgeon-Major-General Gore will be at Quetta, and from the 7th to the 10th at Karachi, whence he takes steamer to Bombay, arriving on the 12th and halting till the 16th, on which date he proceeds to Poona. He remains at Poona till the 20th, visiting Kirkee on the 19th, and arrives at Bangalore City on the evening of the 22nd December. On the 26th he proceeds to Madras, and leaves by steamer on the 30th for Calcutta, which is reached on January 2nd.

Government has solved the Labour difficulty at the Calcutta Sailors' Home. The large crowd of West Indians and others who cannot find ships are to be deported as distressed seamen. Each steamer that leaves the port is to take away a number of the men.

On Tuesday his Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Agra Fort in the morning, and in the evening went over the Central Jail, where he saw the manufacture of the well-known carpets. Mr. Alan Cadell, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied his Excellency over the Jail, and Sir John Tyler acted as cicerone. At night the Taj was visited in order that Lord Elgin might have an opportunity of seeing the peerless mausoleum by moonlight. The Viceregal party were to leave for Gwalior on Wednesday morning, the departure being private.

A Pondicherry correspondent writes:—One of the greatest demonstrations witnessed in Pondicherry for a very long time past took place on Saturday afternoon, the 12th ultimo, when the inhabitants turned out *en masse* to welcome Monsieur Armand Gallois-Montbrun, Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur, president of the local Chamber of Commerce, and for a period of nearly ten years "thrice Lord Mayor of Pondy Town," who had been in France for the last twenty months. The railway platform was crammed with an immense crowd of spectators—representing all shades, castes, and creeds of Franco-Indian society. The reception of the ex-Mayor was intensely enthusiastic, the whole station ringing with a prolonged *chir de bienvenue* which burst out spontaneously from the excited multitude as the train steamed into the railway station.

The parcel of land presented by Mr. and Mrs. David Emile of Mussoorie to His Grace the Archbishop of Agra for a much needed Catholic Church at Mussoorie, has now passed into the possession of the Church by a properly executed deed of gift which has been duly registered by the district authority. The new building is to be called the Church of St. Emilian.

The Simla Municipal committee has agreed to lease the Gaiety Theatre to the Simla A. D. Club for 1896 for Rs. 3,000, on condition that if the committee is not called upon to make any improvements or additions to the building, furniture, or fittings.

The Trichinopoly District Board is able to set the Trichinopoly Municipality a good example in the way of efficient self-administration. We learn from the Government's review that the administration of local affairs by the Board showed an improvement on that of the previous year and was, on the whole, satisfactory. The President anticipates that the new settlement of the District, which is now under progress, will bring with it a larger income in the shape of land cess, and the current year will probably end with a large closing balance. With this it will be possible to carry out some much needed improvements.

A Paris correspondent detailing the arrest of the man Schwarz, his wife, and three little children in Paris on a charge of espionage, states that the affair is likely to equal in point of sensation the case of ex-Captain Dreyfus. Schwarz was an Alsatian, always demonstrating his Francophile sympathies, and a regular participant in the anniversary celebration at the Strassburgstade. He was formerly a police commissary, and was decorated, but recently announced himself as the agent of a corset factory. The correspondent adds that important papers were found by the police in Schwarz's house when searched after the arrest, but the police, who have acted in the affair under the personal direction of M. Cochefert, preserve, by desire of the Minister for War, absolute silence on the subject.

An ex-French officer, who is said to have run through a large fortune, has, says the *Daily News*, discovered a new way to pay for a dinner. Having dined with a lady at a restaurant, on the south side of Paris near the river, he was unable to settle the bill when it was brought to him by the waiter. Assuming an air of indignation, he said, "Send your master to me." The master came, wondering what was the matter. "Landlord," said the angry customer, "you are a thief to charge such prices as you do, and your cooking is a disgrace to Paris." With this he seized the landlord and kicked him round his own establishment, afterwards running off and leaving the lady who had accompanied him in the lurch. Fortunately, the waiters gave chase to the fugitive who was eventually handed over to the police.

Sir Edward Harland, the great shipbuilder, tells a history of how, when he first went to Belfast as foreman in the works of which shortly afterwards he was to be the owner, he was requested by his landlady to leave his rooms. Two fellow-lodgers, it appears, who were bank clerks, objected to the vulgar occupation of the young artisan.

ARMENIA, A. D., 1894-95.

The following poem was written by Lewis Morris at the request of the Committee of the Duke of Argyll's Armenian Relief Fund. Inasmuch as Lewis Morris is one of the leading English Poets this poem is especially interesting, as being just such a production as the laureate would be called upon to furnish:

Dead by their ravaged fields
And blackened roof-trees chill
To-day our martyred brethren lie.
White on the blue autumnal sky,
Ararat's sacred hill
On the forlorn and ruined plain
Uncaring seems to smile.
Uncaring for the blood, the wrong, the guile,
The hopeless griefs, the oft-repeated pain,
The innocent lives defiled, the supplications vain.

The spoiler robs and preys,
With rape and torture for his daily work.
Unchecked the wolfish Kurd torments and slays.
The obscene, ineffable Turk.
False heart and glozing tongue,
Fills all the hapless land with lust and blood.
Into the murder-pits are flung
The sire, the mother with her unborn child,
The virgin lives defiled.
Or if escape there be, its through the shame
Of souls too weak to avow the Holy name;
Or theirs who from the dreadful precipice,
Veiling their desperate eyes,
Plunge with their children through the void, to gain,
Dying, release from pain.

What? Has God's thought forgot
His people's woes? Doth His averted ear
No more their cries of hopeless anguish hear,
The wail for precious lives which now are not?
Shall not the all-seeing Eye
Look downward from the dumb, unheeding sky
And with a glance confound the might of Ill?
Shall the oppressor still
Thro' endless aeons wreak his fiendish will,
Ravish and rob and murder in the name
Of that dark Antichrist whose rule of shame
Blights the dead East; for whom the spear, the sword,
And ruthless horrors of unsparing war
Are weapons fitter far
Than are the futile forgeries of His Word;
Who, knowing not compassion, yet makes sure,
With prayer from lips impure,
Of Paradise—no place of Innocence,
Or white-winged soaring Hope immense,
But a foul Lazar-house of Lust and Sense?

And this our Europe strong
Which at a common altar boasts to kneel.
Shall no compassionate yearning come to move,
No stirrings of fraternal love,
For these our brothers who have pined so long?
Shall She no pity feel
For these, the martyrs of our Faith who sigh,
Treading the cold and sunless ways of death,
Long ere they gain to die?
Strong Russia, champion of the Christian East;
France, thro' whose soul, too generous to forget,
The ardor of St. Louis pulses yet;
Our noble England, with the years increased,
To hold the gorgeous Orient in fee;
And her great eldest daughter, She
Who sits august and free,
A crowned Commonwealth from sea to sea—
Shall these, unmoved by the long Past of pain,
Wait till the tide of blood returns again,
And watch again their helpless brethren die,
These who upheld or spared the waning secular lie?
Nay, nay, it is enough, enough! No more
Shall black Oppression rule. Her reign is o'er.
No more, oh, Earth! No more!

No more! Forbid it, Heaven!
Arise, oh, puissant Christendom, be strong!
God's voice within you calls, the voice of Fate!
Confound this monstrous tyranny of wrong.
Let Love prevail, not Hate!
With you the Future lies. 'Twere shame indeed
If mutual jealousies, if coward fears,
Adding fresh force, to swell the sum of ill!
Prolonged the accursed reign of pain and tears,
And bade again a hapless nation bleed,
Succor the weak. Drive back their pitiless foes.
Let not despair afflict your brethren still.
Let the new-coming Age, a happier Birth,
Bless these waste places of the suffering Earth.
Let Peace, with Law, the tranquil valleys fill,
And make the desert blossom as the Rose.

Lewis Morris.

DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Mr. C. M. Kennedy, as already briefly noted, lectured at Bristol on "Diplomacy and International Law." Having refered to evidence given to a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1870 by the late Earl of Clarendon, he said that like all vocations, diplomacy, needed adequate qualifications, training, and experience. In order to achieve distinction the opportunity for action was essential:—Ability or proficiency acquired by care and study did not suffice to bring about distinction. There must be favourable opportunities, neither too early nor too late in the career, readiness to act at the moment, and friendly regard on the part of the home authorities. Caution and tact were required; and the confidence of persons with whom the diplomatist conferred must be secured—as when the Empress Catherine accepted the first Lord Malmesbury's version of a conversation in preference to her own recollection. A diplomatist's rank was defined by his Government, but the influence which he exercised depended on himself. He would only add, in Lord Clarendon's words to the Committee of 1870, that the special requirement in transacting diplomatic business "is to be perfectly honest, truthful, and straightforward."—

International law existed as a necessary consequence of the existence in the world of separate States holding intercourse with each other. The form which it had assumed, derived from the consent of nations, was no less a necessary consequence of the past history of the world. Its evidences were found in recognised rules, maxims, principles, and usages, in official documents, and in the writings of publicists. Its authority was enforced by moral no less than by physical sanctions that had been approved by precedent and confirmed by time:—

The ends for which international law had been accepted among States were national security, the advancement of civilisation, the extension of commerce and intercourse between nations, the preservation of peace, the mitigation of war, and the repression of violence and wrongdoing. It rested on public opinion. It applied to new questions, principles deduced from past events. It progressed like all other law; and, like all other law, had a foundation much deeper than mere usage. The greater regularity which now characterised international transactions, and the greater respect now paid to international duties and obligations, formed bright incidents in this century's closing years. We must, however, be satisfied with cautious measures. Nations realised the little permanent value of undue pressure or advantage; they no longer rushed into war on trivial provocation or for small causes. While acknowledging fully benefits conferred by enlightened public opinion and rulers, we must not leave out of sight the consequences of deliberate policy, of gusts of popular passion or of rashness and incapacity, which had repeatedly led to war, and might do so again. The first Napoleon regarded incapacity (imbecillite) as the most dangerous factor in human affairs—the only motive power with which it was not possible to reckon. There were, moreover, unknown quantities in future international relations.

Looking into the mists which encircle the early years of the coming century, we perceived new countries in Africa, and a new world arising on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Japan was becoming a Power of the first rank, whose origins were distinct from ours. The Far East was opening out. San Francisco was likely to surpass New York as a commercial port, and the trade interests of the United States seemed likely to move westwards. A waterway across Central America would repeat beyond the Atlantic the changes effected by the Suez Canal in the East. Our own southern Colonies were growing into States. New international relations would accordingly soon come into being, which would bring their fresh influences into diplomacy and international law. We possessed more accurate acquaintance than the men of former centuries with the character, feelings, thoughts, and wants of the people of other lands. We recognised that duty changed, that truth expanded and that one age could not lay down for another either the full subject matter of its knowledge or the details of its obligations. These varied and new conditions of future years did not appear to involve any necessary or signal international dangers. On the contrary, the broader political horizon which they unfolded might well be expected to tend towards peace—the result of previous enlargement of ideas. We might, therefore, confidently hope that the continuous progress in international relations achieved during the last 400 years would be carried forward into the twentieth century, now near at hand. But the measure of this progress depended upon what could not be foretold—the maintenance of peace—whether or not the dangers which on many sides threatened the tranquility of Europe would be surmounted. If wars recurred, future progress must depend largely on their nature and duration. Notwithstanding clouds on the political horizon, the general outlook was favourable; and it would become more so if, without striving for what could not yet be attained, we contented ourselves with the gradual advance which was within our reach.

The International Law Congress, at its final sitting at Brussels, on Oct. 4, decided to change the title of the association to "International Association on Laws." It was arranged that the next Conference should be held in 1897 in the United States, under the presidency of Mr. Phelps.

Continental hotel-keepers complain that they are losing money owing to the increase of whisky-drinking. People who formerly thought nothing of consuming a bottle of wine for dinner now take whisky and soda-water.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure (Rs. 1-8) and Hishal Brussicol (Re. 1), of MADON, SONS and Co.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

HIS BITING SARCASM.

"Mrs. Skraggs, I am glad to see"—

The boarder with the V-shaped nose looked thoughtfully at the God-Bless-Our-Home pastel over the mantel.

"that the butter is convalescing."

The man with the wiry hair looked unhappy.

An expression of contempt, twisted up with curiosity, flitted across the landlady's face.

"Convalescing! What do you mean?"

The boarder with the yellow whiskers smiled expectantly.

"Because I notice."—

The man with the V-shaped nose nerved himself for the effort.

"that it grows stronger each day."

During the excitement that followed, the man with the double chin helped himself to the last sausage on the dish.

"JUDY'S" JOTTINGS.

"Hush, there are visitors in the drawing-room."
"How do you know?"
"Listen, papa is saying 'My Dear,'" to mamma.—

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Boy (on the stump, who has been patiently watching the strange angler for about an hour): "You ain't caught anything, 'ave yer?"

Stranger: "No, not yet, my boy."

Boy: "There wasn't no water in that pond, till it rained last night."

It was at a small railway station in Ireland where a train was stopping on account of the signal being against it. The engine-driver at last, getting rather bored, called out to the guard, "Let's be goin' on now, Pat." "Begorra, how can we?" returned Pat, excitedly, "shure the signal's agin us." "Bah!" shouted the engine-driver, disgustedly "an' how long is it since ye've bin so pertikler!"

Fond Mother: 'My darling, it is bedtime. All the little chickens have gone to bed." Little Philosopher: "Yes, mamma; and so has the old hen."

ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

A Holiday-maker writes:—On my way back from Paris, I met an American. "What I object to in the French," he said, speaking horribly through his nose, "is the horrible way they speak through their noses." This man was full of grievances against the hotel which he had troubled. His bill had come to an immense sum, he said, owing to his ignorance of the language. Every morning he had ordered some coffee and a 'barouche,' instead of a 'brioche.' He always wondered why he did not get the roll, but did not know enough French to complain. So they had charged him with the hire of a 'barouche' every day. Also—he must have been an Irish-American—he said that the attendance was very bad; he had had to ring the bell every morning to call the man to wake him.

But, oh, I was sorry to leave Paris! I don't mind going to Rome, or London, or any where, to die, but, while I live, I want to be in Paris. In fact I would be quite willing to give up work, and go and stay there for ever. Meanwhile, I have returned to England wonderfully and fearfully polite. The day before yesterday I found myself saying "Thank you" to a brother; and, yesterday, from mere force of habit, I took off my hat to the old lady who sweeps the crossing near my house. She thought I was making advances to her—took it as liberte rather than a fraternite—and brushed a lot of mud on to my boots.

A POOR BUT HONEST BISHOP.

"Peter Lombard," in the "Church Times," vouches for the truth of the following story: A bishop, who went to a village for a confirmation, accepted the hospitality of a young matron, who had just married, but was a little ostentatious of her riches. She adorned his room with an elaborate toilet set of solid silver that included more than a dozen pieces. The bishop, his visit ended, went away, but the silver toilet set could not be found. The lady's astonishment was great, but she summoned up courage to write and ask the bishop whether his valet had packed it up with his luggage, and it had been overlooked in unpacking. The bishop answered promptly by telegram, "Am poor but honest. Look in the table drawer." She did so, and there it was. By next post came a letter from the bishop, explaining that he had put the rich articles away, and had forgotten to tell her that he travelled with a very simple set of his own, and the silver outlay dazzled him so much that he was anxious to put it out of sight. The lady's feelings on receipt of this letter are not recorded.

AN ECONOMICAL WIDOW.

The "Daily Telegraph" is responsible for the following:—Feminine amenities overheard in Battersea Park. Two ladies seated on a bench are discussing the bicycle riders. First lady: "Just look at Mrs. M.—in trousers and tunic! Her husband hasn't been buried three months, and she used to be so 'down' on rational dress." Second lady: "Yes; but she is very economical you know, and she's wearing out the late lamented's wardrobe."

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, between whom and Khama our latest native African visitor, so little love is lost, is described in the "Mining World" as an ascetic. He can hardly be said either to smoke or drink.

Dr. Talmage is left a rich man by the death of his wife, who was one of the most successful female real estate speculators ever known. Mrs. Talmage left £33,000 by her will. The Doctor himself can earn £3,000 a year easily.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWING IT.

"All the best-known black-and-white artists draw from life," said a well-known wielder of the pencil to the writer. "Some of them hire professional models, while others, who have pretty sisters or wives, press them into service.

"Personally, I get most of the faces for my characters from the people I meet in ordinary life. The omnibus and railway carriage are prolific in victims, who little dream that the 'chiel amang them takin' notes' is a comic artist."

"At one time I used to make a practice of going into a big West-end restaurant to sketch and it was very amusing to watch my female subjects who by the way are much quicker at detecting your object than the men. No sooner had I begun to make my sketch when up would go the lady's hand to smooth her hair, or make sure that her hat was on straight; then she would smile and try to look her best.—"Cassel's Saturday Journal."

There was a young man of Carlisle,
Who never walked more than a m-isle,
But he rode in a'bus,
Which was very much wus,
At which all who knew him would sm-isle.

Thirsty Customer—"Is this threepenny-worth of whisky?"

Barmaid—"You have your full quantity. I'll show you the measure."

Thirsty Customer—"I don't want to see the measure. I want to see the whisky."

DR. TALMAGE AND THE PRESS.

Dr. Talmage has accepted a call to the first Presbyterian Church in Washington. In a telgram to a paper in the capital the doctor says:—"The printing press is the front wheel of the Lord's chariot, and the manner in which the press of your city reinforces the pulpit makes a pastorate in Washington very desirable."

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLBOY.

"Harper's 'Round Table,'" gives some extracts from examination papers recently handed in at a Connecticut public school:—(1) From what animals do we get milk?—From the camel and the milkman. (2) The hen is covered with feathers. With what is the cat covered?—The cat is covered with fleas—(3) Name an animal that has four legs and a long tail.—A mosquito. (4) Name two kinds of nuts—Peanuts and for-get-me-nuts.

A FORENSIC SPARRING MATCH.

An amusing sparring scene occurred between Mr. Commissioner Kerr and Mr. George Kebbell, barrister in the City of London Court, the other day. Counsel, in arguing, referred the judge to the Annual Practice, whereupon Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he had the greatest contempt for the work. Mr. Kebbell: I am sorry to hear it. Then I will quote "Oswald on Contempt." Perhaps your honour has the greatest contempt for Oswald too? (Laughter.) The Commissioner said he was guided by the rules of the court. Mr. Kebbell: I don't want to trouble the court unnecessarily. The Commissioner: Go on. I don't mind. Mr. Kebbell: Will your honour look at the order? The Commissioner: I will submit to my doom. (Laughter.) Mr Kebbell proceeded to argue. The Commissioner (wearily): I am waiting for you to finish. Mr Kebbell: I wanted to take the points one by one. I did not think your honour would remember them all. The Commissioner: You know we do get the truth sometimes, even in an affidavit. (Laughter.) Mr. Kebbell: Please, your honour, do not address a remark like that to me. I am not used to it, even from this court. (Laughter.) The Commissioner: Tell me what your objections are in one word? Mr. Kebbell: How can I tell you in one word? (More laughter). The Commissioner (warmly): I have been hearing you for one hour: it is a perfect waste of time. Mr. Kebbell: I submit your honour has no power to commit my clients. The Commissioner (hotly): Go, then, to a higher court for a writ of prohibition against me. Mr. Kebbell: Does your honour refuse to consider the point? The Commissioner: I have been here half an hour, and have heard nothing to consider. Mr. Kebbell: If you take that view I won't take up your time. Will you hear me as to costs? The Commissioner: I wish I had power to inflict treble costs. (Laughter.) They come here in a hypocritical and impudent manner, doing everything they can to create delay. Mr. Kebbell: I think your honour will regret calling me a hypocrite. The Commissioner: I said they acted hypocritically through you. Mr. Kebbell: And I think you will regret that speech when you reflect on it in your calmer moments. The Commissioner: I say it is monstrous; perfectly monstrous.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 19th October 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	875	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,798	39,387	...	4,589	...	17,194
Goods	47,132	86,629	...	39,497	...	2,88,946
Other earnings	2,252	2,698	...	446	...	1,979
Total for week	84,182	1,28,714	...	44,532	...	...
Aggregate	11,74,107	14,82,226	...	...	...	3,08,1

When, as sometimes happens, one is force to wear an uncomfortably tight shoe, it may be of value to know that a folded cloth wet in hot water laid over the pinching point will often speedily afford relief. Change the cloth several times to keep up the heat, which shortly stretches the shoe and shapes it to the foot.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

White robes seem to be going out in Paris. Every wedding gown now ordered is of pale pink or rose colour.

The Empress of Russia's coronation robe, now being prepared in Paris, is to be gorgeous indeed, and will be covered with lace and embroideries to the value of £40,000, or thereabouts. The gown is to be of white silk.

One cause of the longevity of women is stated to be their propensity to talk much and to gossip, perpetual prattle being highly conducive, it is said, to the active circulation of the blood, while the body remains unfatigued and undamaged.

An interviewer says that Mdme. Albani's features are not regular, but moulded nevertheless with dignity. The eyes are soft and happy in expression, and light up as wonderfully in conversation as they do in song. Untouched by powder or other cosmetics, her skin is still blooming and transparent. There is no hint of the stage about her in any possible way.

Mr. Stead's latest idea is a Baby and Matrimonial Exchange. There must be (a journalist remarks) many mothers who are secretly discontented with their babies. They seldom admit their dissatisfaction. They usually make the best of a bad baby, because there is no other way out of it. But Mr. Stead has found the way. There will be, I imagine, a central bureau, a sort of Infant Clearing House, where every mother can get the sort of baby she wants in exchange for the one she doesn't want.

Fancy needlework is going out as fast as it can go. One big shop I know, formerly besieged by crewel and lace workers, is just shutting its doors; and another I could mention is in an equally failing condition. Modern women are, I suppose, too restless too neurotic, to sit down peaceably and stitch away at some pretty bit of silk or brocade. It is a pity. No bought gift ever affords half the pleasure either to giver or receiver as the patient; outcome of many long day's work of kindly thought, and perseverance.

Some of the Irish papers, shocked with the familiarity of Lady Betty Balfour as a name, always refer to the Chief Secretary's wife as Lady "Elizabeth" Balfour. Betty is a proper name however, in all senses, as our great-grandmothers knew. Somehow, it fell out of fashion, but the late Earl of Lytton was among its admirers; and as he was also something of an artist in alliteration, the new fame of his daughter in Ireland as "Lady Betty Balfour" would have been particularly musical in his ears.

There is division of opinion in the world of fashion on the burning question of full skirts and sleeves. French "modistes" declare that these are to increase in width, but English dressmakers are combining with their clients to reduce the weight which the fashionable woman has had for so long to carry, and are making skirts less like inflated sugar cones, and sleeves a trifle less balloon like. Possibly the dresses worn in the Lyceum production of "Romeo and Juliet" will help to solve the question by making a modification of the clinging tight-sleeved dresses of the 14th century fashionable. The fact that the new Juliet's beautiful dresses were designed and made by a leading Court "modiste" in London who to a great extent is the sartorial guide of Mayfair and Belgravia makes it all the more likely that these fashions will come into vogue.

An eccentric gentlemen who was engaged in commercial pursuits, having eight daughters, all of whom had reached a marriageable age informed them that on their entering the state of wedlock he would present each of them with her weight in bronze coins. Four of the eight daughters were married, and the father, true to his word, presented to each the amount of halfpence equivalent to her weight. Of the remaining four one only became engaged. Just before her marriage the bride's father was left a large sum of money, and in the fulness of his heart he made his daughter a wedding present of a sum equivalent to her weight, not in halfpence, but half-crowns. Unconventional wedding gifts, we are sorry to say, occasionally take less pleasant forms than the above. A short time ago, the brother of a bride despatched to the bridegroom a stout oak sapling, together with a letter in which he remarked—"A good stick is always handy, particularly if you are going to marry a loud-tongued, quarrelsome woman like my sister Jane."

Dr. Marx Walker, it is reported, has just bought a farm of 135 acres near Oswego, in New York State, where she intends to found a colony for women only. Speaking of the scheme lately, she said that all colonists would live in one commodious house under the immediate supervision of herself and two elected lady officers. "Bloomers" will be compulsory at Oswego. Applicants for membership will have to pledge themselves to celibacy during their stay in the colony. Women above fifteen and under thirty-five, who are prepared to abjure flirting with outsiders and similar frivolities, will be eligible. The monotony of farm life will be varied by the study of politics, of literature, and of social questions, as well as by 'manly' sports. The chief object of the scheme, according to Dr. Walker, is to educate and turn out creditable specimens of the new woman. The site selected is in the heart of the picturesque fruit country. Dr. Walker is confident that her farm will prove to be what she calls it—the Garden of Eden without Adam.

If you want to be brilliant in conversation you must take some pains in reading up or otherwise learning something to talk about. "Woman" tells of an amusing incident which illustrates this. It was at a country house, and occurred recently. A sprightly and vivacious young lady delighted all the company at dinner with anecdotes about men and women, bon mots, riddles, and historical repartees. Her fund seemed inexhaustible, for she was the same every day. The day after she left a leather manuscript book was found in the drawer of her writing table, and on its being examined it was found to contain a large number of cuttings from papers and a few written extracts from books, each giving one of the many anecdotes, &c., we had heard. Every page had a margin, and thereon initials were written against every cutting, many of which had as many as four or five sets of initials against them. It appeared that they were the initials of the hostess in whose house the ready-made raconteuse had trotted out the story, so that she might avoid telling the same story more than once in the same house. Apparently she learnt off the contents of about half-a-dozen cuttings before every meal.

If the young men of the present day who are starting out in life would combat the modern tendency to go to the great centres of population, and cast their lines in some of the smaller cities, it would be better for the country and it would be better for them, writes Edward W. Bok in the "Ladies' Home Journal." I know of no young man whom I envy more to-day than he who, having energy and ability, has the wisdom and the determination to remain in one of these smaller cities or go to one of them, and start upon a business career with any sort of prospective success. The happiest kind of a life is before him. With a more limited field before him than in a vaster and to him more meaningless city, he can concentrate his efforts and cement his connections in a way that is impossible in a large city. With honest dealing as his watchward every step he takes is noticed. Every advance counts just so much for him. He is in direct touch with the people who make up the life of his community; his acts are known of all men. He grows with the community, and in time becomes part of its best life, and the degree of his success depends entirely upon his own efforts and opportunities.

Love can't be driven, but it may be coaxed; and that's the man's part of the business. A man begins to love a woman because she seems to him admirable and lovely. A woman very often begins to love just because she is loved; and if a man is clever he will take every advantage of that fact. How is he to do it? That is quite another thing. No hard and fast rules can be laid down for anything that has to do with the heart. What would suit one case would not suit a second; what would charm and win one woman would only repel another. But this may safely be said. To any true and womanly woman, love appeals more powerfully than any other advocate. She cannot help a certain tenderness of interest and pity towards any man who really cares for her, and the love for her will plead with her more powerfully than any thing else could possible do. Only let him be patient and persevere. How often and often a man wearies and gives up the effort, just when he had nearly gained his point! One wonders if men have the slightest idea how often, when they have given up in despair all hope of winning a girl's love and have gone away from her, the heart they tried to win is theirs at last; but they do not know it. Too late; and if they had but persisted a little longer! If a man had a woman's patience and tenacity of purpose, there is not a woman on earth he could not win in the long run provided he had her respect and liking to start with and there were no rival in the case.

There is a notice lately hung at the door of one of the largest general stores in Bombay requesting gentlemen who enter not to smoke, and members., male or female, not to bring dogs with them! There can be no doubt that it was only through oft-repeated acts of the kind specified that the manager of the establishment in question was obliged to put up the notice, and the circumstance is especially remarkable as the place is not open to the general public, but only to a certain class who must pay for the privilege. Were a traveller to search the whole of Europe we doubt if he would find a similar notice, for the simple reason that the customers are sufficiently well-mannered not to require a reminder. This is said to be a relaxing climate, and if we may judge from the behaviour of certain of our compatriots there can be no doubt about it. They will stroll into a non-smoking compartment on the railway pipe or cigar in the mouth, without so much as "by your leave" to the occupants, or they will light up in the middle of the right, and if treated as they deserve they may assume an aggressive or insolent demeanour instead of apologising. The owners, male and female, of dogs take their pets into shops, clubs, and libraries in the face of prohibitory notices, and such is their meanness of disposition that they will be at some trouble to cause injury to the clerk or servant who had the courage to draw their attention to the rules or to report them. These same people, if they were in London would not attempt to commit the impertinences in which they indulge out here. Snobbery in the comic newspapers is represented as a peculiarity of a lower stratum of society which tries to ape the manners of those above them in the social scale, but this cannot explain this anomaly of rudeness in public, which does not characterise the best class of Europeans in India. One old observer of Indian society attributes the boorishness of the imperfectly educated (in manners) European to the long-sleeved chair. When a man, says he, displays the soles of his boots to the ladies of his acquaintance or his family, from a long-sleeved chair his degradation, in a polite sense, can no further go. Others attribute it to the effect of chummeries. But ladies don't live in chummeries. At Market Deeping, in the Fen country there are annual horse races, and a race ball, where, a few years ago, the following notice was posted in the ballroom "Gentlemen are requested not to take off their coats or smoke short pipes." This, be it observed, was a favour asked by the committee of management of their patrons in order to secure greater style and eclat in the entertainment. And the gentlemen who on ordinary occasions danced without coat and with pipes politely sacrificed their customary freedom in order to meet the wishes of the committee of management of the Market Deeping Race Ball. We commend the story to the back-sliders of Bombay.

NOTICES.

CUTICURA for the HAIR

Luxuriant hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

Sold throughout the World. Price, 25c. Prepared by the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, U.S.A.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
1/2/ 2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND
very efficacious for Horses in my Regt. Lieut-Col. Blumenthal 2nd Dragoon Regt.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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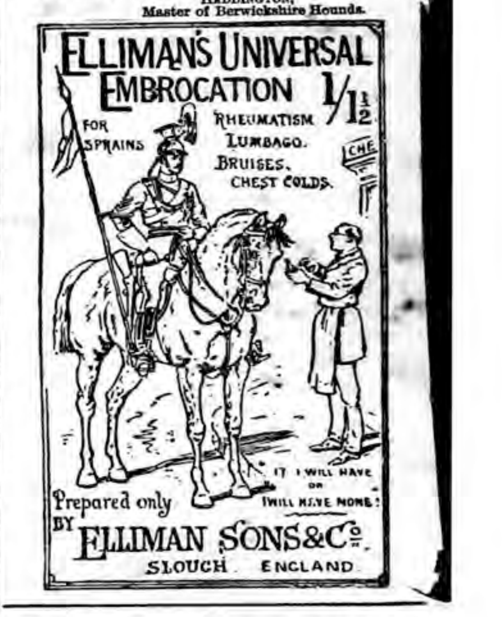
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hooks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.
IF I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
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PRICES:—Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-. Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band). Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
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LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
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TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
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THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS

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Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES
PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.
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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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INVALIDS' PORT

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

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and every other Wine of

Good Quality.

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•BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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SPECIALITIES.

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d. PACKETS, 6d. & 1s. 2s. & 5s. TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE EMERY, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "**OLD**" **Trade Mark**, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED — TRADE MARK.

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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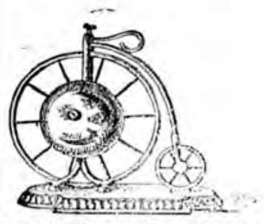
MARCKS & Co.'s (LD.)

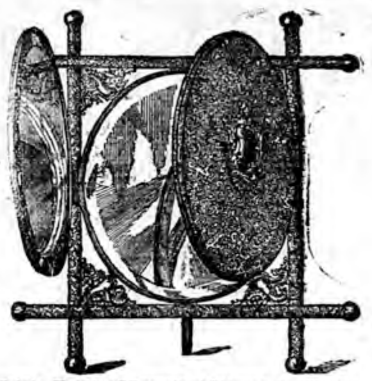
FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.



Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

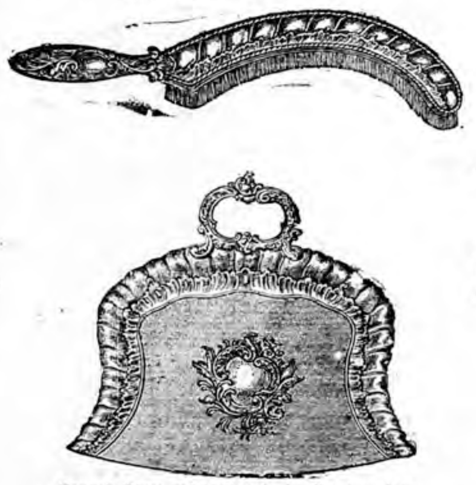
Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

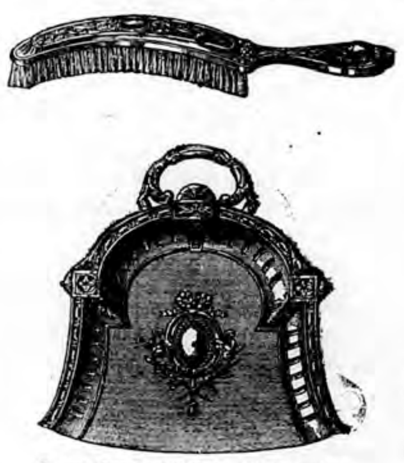
Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.



Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING

FOR

PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT,
"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,
"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.

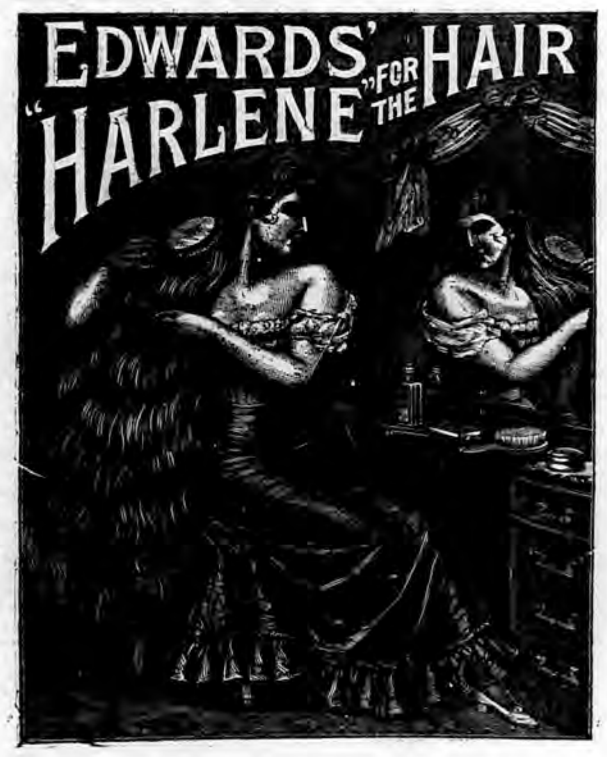
"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.' "JANE LEECH,
"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago. "MISS PRESTON,
"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."



AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."

[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.

"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.
"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton." "MISS TRISS,"

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends. "MISS WEBB,
"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size. "SAMUEL GROCOTT,
"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE. THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metalic or other injurious ingredients. **1/-, 2/6,** and **4/6** per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World, or sent direct, on receipt of P.O.O.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	**Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	**For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	**For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.**

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

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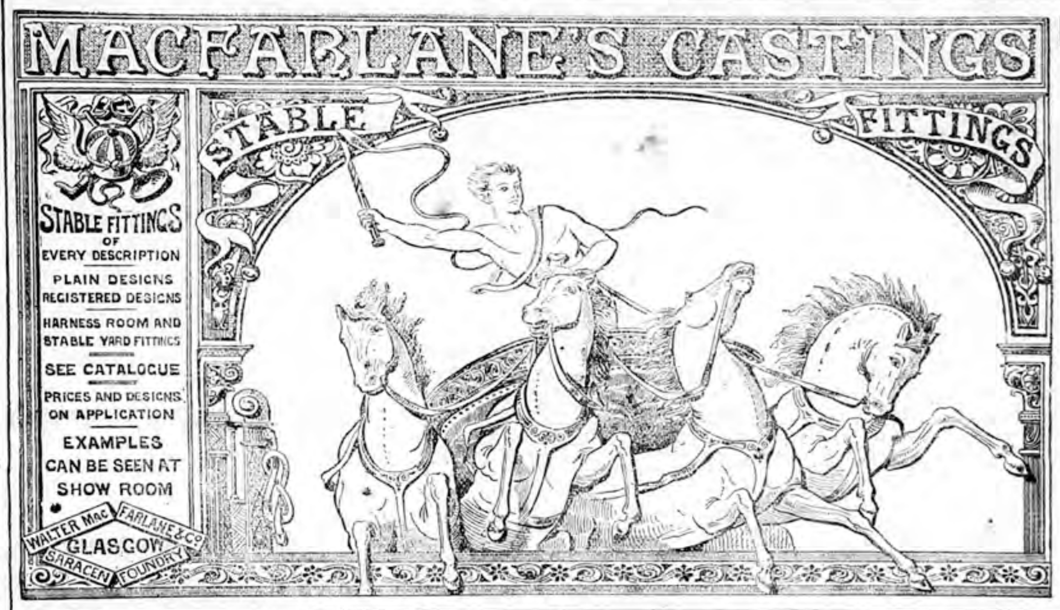

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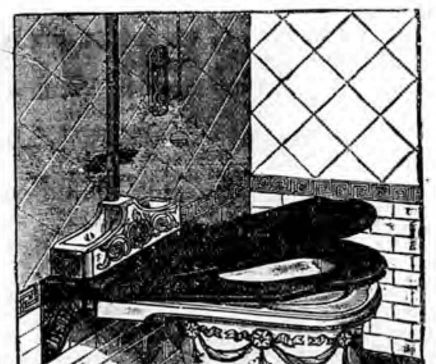

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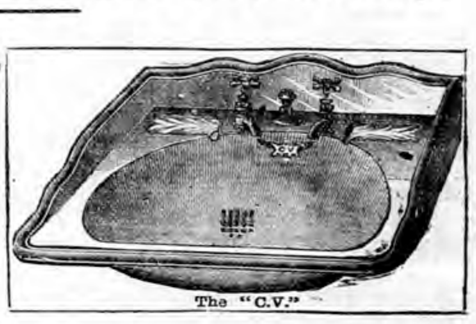

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